PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,631—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 6, 1902. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

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WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY 2 P.M

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1902.
M.L. ORIENTAL	5,284	F. N. Tillard	9th Aug.
* PERSIA	7,951	W. A. Wheler	16th "
M.L. ARABIA	7,903	J. L. Parfitt	23rd "
* PENINSULAR	5,287	T. Leigh	30th "
M.L. PERSIA	7,951	W. A. Wheler	6th Sept.
* EGYPT	7,912	G. L. Langborne	13th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7,558	E. H. Gordon	20th "
* PENINSULAR	5,287	T. Leigh	27th "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.
The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between NOON, and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.
Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent. P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 12th July, 1902.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,

BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
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HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
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BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.

LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	V. Gutman	4,194	1st Oct. 190 .
IMPER TOR	C. Androvich.	4,119	1st Nov. 1902.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 660.	Rs. 357-8.	Rs. 165.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
a b MARIA VALERIE	C. Bellen	4235	17th Aug
a NIPPON	Klausberger	6500	25th Oct
a TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5025	25th Nov.

a Will call at Fiume.
b Will call at Karachi,

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-8	Rs. 165.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN A YEAR.

1st Class Rs. 990. 2nd Class Rs. 536-4. Saloon Rs. 618-12.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.
This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.
Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO KOBE, VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	23rd Aug.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI, VIA SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TIROL	Baron Bretfeld	2,771	23rd Aug., 1902

For further particulars, regarding Passages apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 31st July, 1902.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
YARRA	4,255	Charbonnel	28th Aug. 1902.
TONKIN	6,363	Schmitz	25th Sept. 1902.
OCEANIEN	4259	Remes	23rd Oct. 1902.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "OCEANIEN," 4,259 tons, Captain Remes, to sail on or about 20th August, 1902.
For further particulars apply to

P. de BURE, Acting Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

WE will SEND STAMPED PICTURES POST-CARDS to any one who sends us gratis old Postage Stamps of every value for a CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL. Our best thanks in anticipation. DOCTOR EMILE VON MAYERSBACH, PRESIDENT, VOLOSCA, ISTRIA, AUSTRIA.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on FRIDAY the 8th August, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on TUESDAY, 12th August, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "JAVA," 1,477 tons, on THURSDAY, the 7th August, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "PUTIALA," 2,998 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 6th August.

FOR MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, DURBAN, DELAGOA BAY, EAST LONDON AND PORT ELIZABETH,

S. S. "NEVASA," 2,998 tons, on or about MONDAY, 11th August.

FOR ZANZIBAR DIRECT.

S. S. "PALITANA" 2,998 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 23rd August.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CULNA," 2,026 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 13th August,

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 5th August, 1902.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

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CALCUTTA.
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WILLIAM WATSON & CO.,

PASSENGER & SHIPPING AGENTS, BOMBAY.

(ESTABLISHED 1867.)

Book...PASSAGES and Ship ...CARGO to England and the Continent.
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and to all PORTS of the WORLD.

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WILLIAM WATSON & CO.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE (transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti.	15th Aug., 1902.
Dco. BALDUINO	4,580	E. Denegri.	15th Sept., 1902.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti.	15th Oct., 1902.

And on the 15th of every subsequent month.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 605.	Rs. 357-8.	Rs. 165
Return tickets available 1 year	" 907-8	" 550	

Above fares include the Coal primage of ten per cent.
Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.
Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 800 ; 2nd Class, Rs. 600, Special Rates for Missionaries, Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa and can break their journey at any port en route.
S. S. BISAGNO, Tons 3,000, from BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 17th August, 1902.

F. CROCCO, Agent.
Esplanade Road, No. 27.

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THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES THE BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS FOR PERUSAL IN THE MORNING AND NOON AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION ALSO HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES.

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DR. CARL'S AGUE SPECIFIC.

(A TRUE VEGETABLE EXTRACT).

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A SAFE AND CERTAIN CURE FOR

MALARIA AND INFLUENZA, INTERMITTANT, JUNGLE and BILIOUS FEVERS.

Fevers of all types and at all stages, and a mild attack of Plague.

It is without its equal in persistent and protracted Agues, and a short trial proves its efficacy.

Dr. CARL'S AGUE SPECIFIC promises all important advantages over other fabrique, that it may be administered when the Fever is on or off and it does not produce any unpleasant symptoms which frequently follow the use of other Fever Remedies.

AS A PREVENTIVE

People residing in such places where there is an epidemic of Plague or in low damp places or frequenting the malarious districts are strongly advised to keep a bottle of Dr. CARL'S AGUE SPECIFIC with them and take a small dose of it every day before going out on duty.

It is quite harmless and can be given to a child with safety.

This remedy has been tried over 25 years with success.

BEWARE OF SPURIOUS IMITATIONS.

PROPRIETORS :

M. T. MADON & CO., CHEMISTS,

24, 26, ABDOOL REHMAN STREET, BOMBAY.

Can be had at Messrs. KEMP & Co., TREACHER & Co., PHILLIPS & Co., and all other respectable Chemists.

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THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES :

Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, London, Madras, Rangoon and Rawal Pindi.

Sub-Branches :—Murree—(April to October) and Amritsar

CAPITAL PAID-UP, Rs. 43,90,800.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ARE AS UNDER-
STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS—
9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ " "

Special rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS which can be learnt on application.
Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.
Cheques, Bills, Hoondees on Stations where the Bank has Branches and Currency Notes of any circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above interest Deposit Accounts
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened with sums of Rs. 50, and upwards and receive 2 PER CENT. per annum upon the daily balances,

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches,

W. MOIR,
Manager.
Bombay, 1st February 1902.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,125,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£562,500

HEAD OFFICE :
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C

LONDON BANKERS
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, KURRACHEE, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms :—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JOHN K. MOIR,
Manager.
2, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£4,00,000

HEAD OFFICE :
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta,
Lahore,
Amritsar,
Kurrachee,
Steamer Point,
Delhi,
Bombay,
Madras,
Rangoon,
Aden.
Cawnpore,
Colombo,
Mandalay,
Newera Elya,
Kandy,
Tuticorin,
Zanzibar,
Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected,
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE :—14, Rue Bergere,
LONDON 52—Threadneedle Street, E. C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL...Fcs. 1,50,000,000, (£6,000,000.)

LONDON BANKERS :—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta Bombay, Tunis, San Fransisco, New Orleans, Melbourne Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.
Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.
Interest allowed in Current Accounts at one per cent. per annum on balances above Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 from 1st July to end of October and at two per cent. per annum from 1st November to end of June.
Special arrangements may be obtained on Application.
Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Period at rates to be ascertained on Application.
Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.
The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.
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Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks Cashed for Customers without charge, if remitted Home through the Bank.
Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Papers Gold, Silver, etc.

P. DURAN,
Acting Manager.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 42,50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG :

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.,

LONDON COMMITTEE.

WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G., A. M. TOWNSEND, } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES·

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

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BANGKOK.
BATAVIA.
BOMBAY.
CALCUTTA
COLOMBO.
FOOCHOW.
HAMBURG.
HANKOW.
HIOGO.
ILOILO.
LYONS.
MANILA.
NAGASAKI.
NEW YORK.
PEKING.
PENANG.
RANGOON.
SAIGON.
SANFRANCISCO
SINGAPORE.
SOURABAYA.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 ; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. ADAMS ORAM,
Acting Agent.
7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	" 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND	" 8,710,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Peking, Shanghai, Hongkong Tientsin and Newchang.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO
Manager
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

Subscribed	Rs. 15,00,000
Reserve Fund	" 14,00,000
Uncalled Capital	" 5,00,000

DIRECTORS.

MR. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
" R. J. D. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
" N. A. McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
" D. KING.

CREDITS granted on approved Security and every description of banking business transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and 2 per cent, per annum allowed on the daily balance.
FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest :—

		Per cent. Per Annum
For 2	Years	5½
" 1	Year	5 "
" 6	Months	4½ "
" 3	Months	4 "

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.
The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principle and interest of Debentures on its approved list on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.
Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information apply to—

D. KING,
Agent.
Calcutta, 16th July 1901.
LONDON BRANCH :
19, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET E. C.

HOM. POOR DISPENSARY,

P. O. KANKANADY, MANGALORE, S. C,

Mother Tinctures, powders and high dilutions Schussler's Tissue Remedies, all at 2 as. per dram. Externals, pills and low dilutions, at 1½ as. per dram.

	Rs.	a.	p.
A box of the 30 principal medicines	2	12	0
In 1 dram phials	3	4	0
In 2 dram phials	6	0	0
Manual of Homœopathy	3	4	0
Domestic Indicator, by Dr. W. Schwabe	0	8	0
Homœpathic Guide, by Dr. Laytics	0	8	0
Biochemic Guide, by Dr. Laytics	0	8	0
Biochemistry, by J. B. Chapman, M. D.	4	0	0

THE SOLERI-BELLOTI SPECIFICS.
AT 4 ANNAS PER TUBE.

	Rs.	a.	p.
A box of the 33 Specifics	7	0	0
A small trial box of the 16 principal remedies	2	8	0
Guide for the same	4	0	0

N.B.—All the profits go to the Leper Asylum Hospital, and the Poor House.

SEND FOR PRICE LIST.

THE "CROWN" PIANO.

ONE of the best known PIANOS in America to-day is the "CROWN.". It is as well known in America as the great makers of the Continent that have been known for over a century across the water.

What has caused the popularity of the "CROWN," may be asked by those not familiar with the Piano. We will answer briefly that it is on account of its superb mechanism. Every little detail of the instrument is looked after by expert mechanics with the greatest care, from the sounding-board to its exterior design. The men who examine every part to that which goes to make up the whole of the numerous details of a first class Piano have had years of experience in Piano building and regulating. Those men not only know the demands of the hour, but are constantly making experiments and improvements whenever and wherever an opportunity presents itself. On account of this care and study the "CROWN" Piano is known as a marvellous instrument in construction and perfection of tone,quality, delicate action and artistic design. But this is not all. While the "CROWN" Piano in all its qualities mentioned, is as near perfection as skill can make it, it is capable of imitating the sound of nearly every orchestral instrument known. This instead of detracting from the sweet and pure tone of the Piano, improves it.

In connection with the other features is a practice clarier, a device which never allows the hammer to touch the strings during periods of practice, thus saving the Pianos from constant wear, and at the same time saving the performer the annoyance of that continuous monotone so distasteful to a sensitive ear.

ORCHESTRAL GRAND "CROWN" PIANO.

THE PIANO OF MANY TONES.

Mahogany finish on solid hardwood. Seven and one-third octaves, Overstrung Scale. Three unisons to each note except in heavy bass section. Genuine ivory and ebony keys. Full iron frame. Genuine hand carved ornamentations. Music rack full length of top frame. Solid brass continuous hinges on lid and fall-board, highly nickel plated. Nickel plated pedals, hammer rail and action brackets. Four pedals, Patent mouse-proof device and all the latest patented improvements.

CASH RS. 950.

On the Hire System } For 12 months Rs. 88-12 per month,
" 21 " " 47-8 "

EXTRAS.

Packing Case	Rs. 25
Woollen Cover	" 15
Revolving Piano Stool	Rs. 18
Set of insulators	" 6

THE EXTRAS NEED NOT BE TAKEN IF NOT REQUIRED.

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA :

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

ST. MARTIN'S PULMONARY BALSAM.

The unfailing REMEDY for COUGH, COLD and ASTHMA. Possesses Demulcent and Balsamic properties. Ans. 12 & Re. 1-4.

F. S. MADON & Co.
170, Shaik Memon St,
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POPULARITY

IS INVARIABLY A SURE PROOF OF

EXCELLENCE

AND

THAT IS WHY

BAHADUR

CIGARS

ARE THE LEADING

BRAND OF INDIAN CIGARS

AND ENJOY A LARGER

SALE THAN ANY OTHER

BRAND.

WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
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RUBBER AND SURGICAL APPLIANCES.

OUR UP-TO-DATE EDITION FOR 1902. NOW READY, POST FREE.

W. GEORGE, late of Holywell Street, Strand, W.C., will mail post free his up-to-date 1902 ILLUSTRATED and DESCRIPTIVE PRICE LIST of Surgical Appliances, Trusses, Elastic Stockings, Bandages, Belts, and every kind of Rubber Goods of the latest and most Improved principles.

W, GEORGE (Dept. 11) 10 Green Street, Leicester Square, London, W. C.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Italian Steamer "BISAGNO," from HONGKONG and Intermediate Ports, are hereby informed of her arrival on the 5th instant, and are requested to take immediate delivery of their cargo landed at No. 4 Shed, Victoria Dock.

All claims for damage, &c., to be adjusted and presented before the departure of the steamer on the 17th instant, otherwise they will not be entertained under any circumstances.

F. OROCCO, Agent,
Florio-Rubattino Company.

No. 22, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NOTICE.

WE HAVE THIS DAY APPOINTED TURNER, HOARE & Co., ENGINEERS, of BOMBAY, our SOLE AGENTS for the SUPPLY of our ELECTRIC LIGHT FITTINGS, including MOTORS, SWITCHBOARDS, LAMPS, ELECTRIC HEATING APPARATUS, and all accessories.

We have arranged to keep in Bombay a Large Stock of the above, all inquiries regarding which, should be addressed to TURNER, HOARE & Co., 8, Elphinstone Circle.

VERITYS, Ltd.

August 1st, 1902.

BOMBAY CLUB.

THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Club will be held in the Club House on WEDNESDAY, 20th August, 1902, at 9-30 P.M.

W. BAXTER,
Hon. Secretary.

NOTICE.

A LIMITED NUMBER of EUROPEAN and EURASIAN CLERKS are REQUIRED for work on the Wheatstone Automatic System at the Delhi Durbar. They will be trained as unpaid probationers in the Central Telegraph Office, Bombay, and on passing the necessary examination will be appointed Signallers on Rs. 35 a month for Local Service in any province they may Select, except Burmah, Madras or Bellary.

2. An Examination for the appointment of these probationers will be held at the Central Telegraph Office, Bombay, at 11 A.M. on the 19th and 20th August.

3. Intending Candidates must submit copies of certificates of age (which must be under 23 years) and character, before 15th August, or they will not be permitted to enter for the Examination.

E. A. KENYON.
Superintendent in charge, Central Telegraph Office, Bombay

Bombay, 4th August, 1902.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 405 of 1896.

AISHABIBI daughter of SHAIKH MAHOMED bin MAHOMED EBRAHIM CHOGLEY and wife of KAZI SHARIF MAHOMED SALEH LONDAY of Bombay Mahomedan inhabitant, residing in a house at Erskine Road without the Fort of Bombay ....Plaintiff.

vs.

1. BAYABIBI, widow of SHAIKH MAHOMED bin MAHOMED IBRAHIM CHOGLEY, of Bombay Mahomedan inhabitant, residing in a house at Doctor Street, without the Fort of Bombay.
2. ABDULLA bin ALLY SAHEB COOR, husband of FATMABIBI, deceased, of Bombay Mahomedan inhabitant, residing in a house at Jamblee Street without the Fort of Bombay.
3. AISHABIBI, daughter of FATMABIBI, deceased, and wife of ABDUL LATIFF JEETAKER, of Bombay Mahomedan inhabitant, residing in a house at Old Kazi Street without the Fort.
4. KHADIJABIBEE, daughter of the said FATMABIBI, deceased, and wife of MAHOMEDALI bin MAHOMED YOONAS COOR, of Bombay Mahomedan inhabitant, residing in a house at Jamblee Street aforesaid, and
5. RABIABIBI, daughter of the said FATMABIBI, deceased and wife of AHMED MIA bin FAKU MIYA COOR.
6. MAHOMED ISMAIL bin ABDULLA COOR, son of the said FATMABIBI, deceased, both of Bombay Mahomedan inhabitant, residing in a house at Jamblee Street, aforesaid, both minors under the age of 18 years by their guardian ad-litem the said ABDULLA bin ALLI SAHEB COOR.
7. MARIAMBIBEE, daughter of SHAIK MAHOMED bin MAHOMED EBRAHIM CHOGLEY and wife of ABDULLA bin ALLI SAHEB COOR, of Bombay Mahomedan inhabitant, residing in a house at Jamblee Street without the Fort.
8. AHMEDKHAN bin MAHOMED ALLIKHAN PENKER, the husband, and
9. MAHOMEDALLI bin AHMEDKHAN PENKER, the son of SHERIFFABIBEE, a deceased, daughter of the said deceased FATMABIBEE both of Bombay Mahomedan inhabitant, residing in a house at Jamblee Street aforesaid, the latter a minor under the age of 18 years by his guardian ad-litem, the said AHMEDKHAN bin MAHOMED ALLI KHAN PENKER.
10. FAKU MIYA bin ALLY SAHEB COOR, husband of SARABIBEE, deceased of Bombay Mahomedan inhabitant, residing in a house at Jamblee Street aforesaid.
11. AMMINABIBI, daughter of the said SARABIBI, deceased, and wife of MAHOMED HOOSEIN bin MAHOMED SAYEED PATHAN of Bombay Mahomedan inhabitant, residing in a house at Khand Bazar without the Fort.
12. AHMED MIA bin FAKU MIA COOR.
13. SHAIKH MAHOMED bin FAKU MIYA COOR, Sons, and
14. HAWABIBEE, daughter of the said SARABIBEE deceased, and wife of MAHOMED ISMAIL bin ABDULLA COOR, all of Bombay Mahomedan inhabitants, residing in a house at Jamblee Street aforesaid minors under the age of 18 years by their guardian ad-litem, the said FAKU MIA bin ALLI SAHEB COOR, and
15. KHADIZABIBI, daughter of the said deceased, SHAIKH MAHOMED bin MAHOMED IBRAHIM CHOGLEY and wife of FAKU MIYA bin ALLY SAHEB COOR of Bombay Mahomedan inhabitant, residing in a house at Jamblee Street aforesaid. ....Defendants.

WHEREAS in pursuance of a Warrant of Sale of immoveable property, dated 11th day of July, 1902, the Sheriff has been directed to SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION at the instance of the 12th Defendant (Ahmed Mia bin Faku Mia Coor), all the right, title and interest of the deceased Plaintiff Aishabibi and all the right, title and interest of Kazi Shariff Mahomed Saley Londay bin Cazi Abdool Latiff Londay and Shabuabibee a minor by her natural guardian Byabibi, widow of Shaik Mahomed Chogley, heirs of the abovenamed deceased Plaintiff Aishabibi in the following properties subject to the mortgage rights of Faku Miya bin Alli Saheb Coor in the property thirdly described as hereunder mentioned.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground containing by admeasurement 200 square yards or thereabouts with the building standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Kazi Syed Street, Dongrey Cooly Cross Lane, without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration Sub-district of Bombay, registered by Sha Beerjee Jeewanjee the Fazendar under Old No. 4, and New No. 30, and which said building is assessed by the Collector of Assessment under B Ward No. 1400, Street Nos. 13, 16, 20, and bounded as follows:—On or towards the East by the Sweeper's passage, on or towards the West by the Kazi Sayed Street, on or towards the North by the property of Goculdas Madhowjee, and on or towards the South by the Dongrey Street Lane, and which said land and building were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the heirs of the said Shaik Mahomed bin Mahomed Ibrahim Chogley.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, at Doctor Street, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 100 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 2300, New No. 9614. Old Survey No. 991, New Survey No. 4237, and by the Collector of Assessment under C Ward No. 7079. Street No. 160-162, and bounded as follows:—On or towards the East by the said Doctor Street, on or towards the West by the Sweeper's passage, on or towards the North by the house of Makhdambhai, on or towards the South by the house of Jeewatally Bengali and which said hereditaments and premises were and are now in the occupation of the said Bayabibi.

THIRDLY.—All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground with the messuage, tenements or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Falkland Road or second Carpenter Street in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 183 square yards or thereabouts, are registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 1907, New No. 9041, Old Survey No. 527, New Survey No. 5164, and by the Assessor of Assessment under C Ward No. 6617 and Street No. 99-510 and 64, Falkland Road and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by the said Falkland Road, on or towards the West by the house of Raja Zina, on or towards the North by the Second Carpenter Street, on or towards the South by the house of Mahadeo Yeshwant and which said hereditaments and premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Bayabibi and others subject to the mortgage debt of Rs. 9,000 nett and with possession secured to Faku Miya bin Ally Saheb Coor by an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 9th day of May, 1894, and Assignment dated 7th August, 1894.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons having rights in or charges or claims on abovenamed property other than claims involving an objection to the attachment or seeking the removal of the same), that they should on or before the 10th day of September, 1902, lodge in my office a Statement verified by oath or solemn affirmation of such rights, claims or charges.—Dated this 31st day of July, 1902.

E. WILKIN,
Assistant Commissioner.

DELHI CORONATION DURBAR.

WE, the UNDERSIGNED, REQUEST that THOSE GUESTS who have RECEIVED INVITATIONS from Government to the BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CAMP, at DELHI, WILL KINDLY COMMUNICATE WITH US, REGARDING THEIR REQUIREMENTS, as we have undertaken the Management of the Camp.

Very early intimation should be given.

McCAUSLAND & CO.

1, Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 268 of 1902.

1. VIRJEE BHOJA, 2 RANCHORDAS BHOJA, and 3 JAMNADAS BHOJA, all of Bombay Hindu Inhabitants, residing at Khalasi Chackla without the Fort of Bombay, and carrying on business in Co-partnership in the name of RAGHOWJEE BHOJA .... Plaintiffs.

vs.

ABDUL KADAR ISMAILJEE MOTIWALLA of Bombay Bora Mahomedan inhabitant, residing at Nagdevi Street without the Fort of Bombay. .... Defendant.

WHEREAS by a decree made herein on the 28th day of June, 1902, it was ordered interalia that the Defendant should pay to the Plaintiffs the sum of Rs. 1767-0-8 and costs of this Suit when taxed and further interest at 6 per cent per annum upon the amount of Judgment.

And whereas by a warrant of attachment of moveable property dated the 23rd July, 1902, certain moveable property consisting of Household Furniture, Tables, Chairs, Sofas, Boxes, one Horse, one Brougham, one Dog-cart, &c., &c., was attached.

Now it is hereby proclaimed and notified that on the days and at the hours and places undermentioned the Sheriff of Bombay will under and by virtue of a warrant of sale of moveable property, dated the 1st day of August, 1902, put up FOR SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION.

1. The said household furniture, &c., on the premises Nos 182 to 186, Nagdevi Street without the Fort, on FRIDAY the 22nd day of August, 1902 at 2-30 P.M.

2. The said Horse and Carriages on SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, at Messrs. Mehrji Johnston & Co., Auctioneers, No. 4 Meadow, Street Fort, at 12 noon

Each lot to be paid for at the time of Sale.

For further information application should be made at the office of the Sheriff.—Dated this 5th day of August, 1902.

HURKISONDAS NURROTUMDAS,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Messrs. MULLA & MULLA,
Attorneys for Plaintiffs.

NOTICE.

THE INDIAN LAND COMPANY LIMITED.

THE SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 33 Hornby Road, Fort, on THURSDAY, the 7th instant, at 5 p.m. as per Notice previously posted to the Members.

By Order of the Board,
મોટાભાઈ ભીખાજીની કુંપની,
i. e., MOTABHAI BHIKHAJI & Co.,
Agents.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 9th instant, being a PUBLIC HOLIDAY under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VII, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of SONBAI, widow of DHARSEYBHOY KHAKI, late of Bombay Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant, deceased,

MEHERALLY DHARSEY, of Bombay Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Doongri Street without the Fort of Bombay.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness SIR LAWRENCE H. JENKINS, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, the fourth day of August in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and Two and in the Second year of our Reign.

The Seal of the High Court of Bombay.

R. D. SETTNA,
Acting Registrar.

F. H. DE BRITTO,
The 4th day of August, 1902.
Messrs. PAYNE, GILBERT, SAYANI & MOOS,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

THE COURT of WARDS, Madras, is prepared to receive OFFERS of LOANS on behalf of the KALAHASTI and KARVETNAGAR ESTATES now under its management, the amounts required being about 44 lakhs for the former and 88 lakhs for the latter estate. Further information may be obtained on enquiry (preferably personal) at the office of the Court of Wards, Chepauk, Madras. Applications should be addressed to the Undersigned.

A. R. CUMMING,
Secretary.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 199 of 1898.

KHANDERAO HARISCHANDRA MOORANJAN, Sole Executor of the last Will and Testament of HARISCHANDRA VASUDEO MOORANJAN, deceased .... Plaintiff

vs.

JAVERBAI, Widow of KARRIMJEE, IBRAHIM KARRIMJEE, the Son, FATMABAI, AMTUBAI, MARIAMBAI, DAYAMBAI, MANECKBAI, and SAKEENABAI, the daughters all being the heirs and legal representatives of KARIMJEE MOOSAJEE, deceased .... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute made in the above Suit and bearing date the 1st day of March 1900, the following immoveable properties will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office, in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of August, 1902, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the estate, right, title and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiff and Defendants in the following properties, viz:—

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground situate, lying and being at Ripon Road in the City of Bombay, without the Fort in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement two hundred and sixteen square yards or thereabouts, equivalent to six kathis and half of another kathi and one square yard and half of another square yard and Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue, Bombay, under Old No. 251, New No. 14,033, Old Survey No. 259, and New Survey No. 1-3553, and bounded as follows:—That is to-say on or towards the North by the Fazendari vacant land or ground, on or towards the East by the land or ground leased to Devidin Madorilal and another, on or towards the West by the aforesaid Ripon Road, and on or towards the South by the property of Parsee Sorabjee and which the said hereditaments and premises were formerly and are now in the use and possession of the heirs of the said sub or under lessor and their tenants.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground situate, lying and being at Ripon Road, in the City of Bombay, without the Fort, in the registration sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement two hundred and fifteen square yards or thereabouts, equivalent to six kathis and half of another kathi and half square yard, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue, Bombay, under old No. 259 and New Survey No. 3553, and it is bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the North by the public passage left by Fazendar, on or towards the East by the Fazendari vacant land or ground, on or towards the West by the Ripon Road, and on or towards the South by the property of Kassamjee Moosajee, and which the said hereditaments and premises were formerly and are now in the use and possession of the heirs of the said sub or under lessor. For further particulars and conditions of Sale application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. MIRZA and MIRZA, attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed, at No. 39 Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 17th day of July, 1902.

A. K. OLIVER,
Commissioner.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are INVITED and will be received up to THURSDAY, the 28th AUGUST, 1902, FOR THE SUPPLY OF MINERAL OIL for Lubricating purposes, required during the year commencing from 1st January, 1903.

2. Tenders must be submitted on printed forms of Tenderer's Schedule, which can be obtained from the Storekeeper, Hubli.

3. The Company's specification and conditions under which the Contract will be let is attached to each form of Tenderer's Schedule. Any further information required, can be obtained from the Storekeeper, Hubli.

4. Tenders should be addressed to the Agent S. M. Railway, Dharwar, in sealed covers superscribed "TENDERS FOR MINERAL OIL".

5. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

6. The tenders will be opened in the Office of the Agent of the S. M. Railway Company at Dharwar on Friday, the 29th August, 1902, at noon.

A. R. ANDERSON,
Acting Agent.

Agent's Office, Dharwar, 25th July, 1902.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

TO CAPITALISTS.

FOR AUCTION SALE absolutely to the highest bidder without limit or reserve. The whole of the 3 ICEMAKING MACHINES, PLANT, LAND, HOUSES, &c., belonging to the OUDH ICE COMPANY at Lucknow, Cawnpore and Bareilly, on

WEDNESDAY, 3rd SEPTEMBER, 1902,

Commencing at 10 A. M.

To be sold at the Oudh Ice Company's premises at Hazaribagh, Lucknow.

Full Particulars on Application to

PEAKE ALLEN & CO.,
Auctioneers, Lucknow.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 152 of 1901.

BOMANJI EDULJI CASSINATH ....Plaintiff.

vs.

NOWROJI NUSSERWANJI THUTHI ....Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree absolute made in the above Suit and bearing date the 19th day of December, 1901, the following immoveable property will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court, at his Office, in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of August, 1902, at the hour of 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the right, title and interest of the abovenamed plaintiff and of the abovenamed defendant in the following property:—

All that piece of land with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, forming one portion or compartment in a chawl or range of seven houses or apartments and built with chunam and stone walls and covered with tiles situate, lying and being on the West side of Parsee Bazar Street, as entered in the books of the Municipality otherwise called Bora Bazaar within the Fort Walls of Bombay in the sub-district of formerly Fort and Colaba but now of Bombay and which said premises contain by admeasurement 90 square yards and one fifth of another square yard or thereabouts and are bounded as follows:—That is to say on the East by the Public Parsee Bazaar Street, aforesaid, on the West by the property of Byramji Cursetji Bengali, on the North by another tenement or apartment forming part of the same range formerly belonging to Sorabji Cowasji but now to Dinbai, widow of Cowasji Sorabji Pouwalla, and on the South by another tenement or apartment forming part of the same range, formerly belonging to Cursetbai, wife of Nusserwanji Bomanji but now owned by Manockji Sorabji Pouwalla, and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under old No. 29, and now under Ward No. 1586, and Street No. 114, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 355, and New No. 5306, Old Survey No. 656, and New Survey No. 9990, and are in the occupation of the tenants of the said Nowroji Nusserwanji Thuthi.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. WADIA & GHANDY, Attorneys for the plaintiff abovenamed, at No. 11, Sirdar's Buildings, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 25th day of June, 1902.

A. K. OLIVER,
Commissioner.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No 429 of 1895.

NUSSERWANJEE NOWROJEE GHEEWALLA ....Plaintiff

VERSUS

ZIBOON NISSA KHANOOM ....Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree absolute made in the above Suit and bearing date the 7th day of April, 1902, the following immoveable property will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his office, in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the third day of September, 1902, at the hour of 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the right, title and interest of the Plaintiff and the Defendant respectively to and in

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground situate on the Bellasis Road in the Island of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement Two hundred and twenty-seven square yards or thereabouts, and Assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue Bombay, under Old No. 4 New No. 16014. Old Survey No. A-4570', A-15703. New Survey No. 6438, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the North by the Bellasis Road, on or towards the South by the property hereinafter fourthly described, on or towards the East by a Public Passage, and on or towards the West by the Foras Road.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground situate on the Bellasis Road in the Island of Bombay, in the Registration District and Subdistrict of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one hundred and forty-five square yards or thereabouts, and, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue, Bombay, under Old No. 4, New No. 16014, Old Survey No. A-4570, A-45703, New Survey No. 6438, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the North, South and West by the property fourthly hereinafter described, and on or towards the East by a Mahomedan Mosque.

THIRDLY.—All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground situate in 14 Kamatipoora Street, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement Five hundred and thirty square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue Bombay, under Old No. 78, New No. 16038, New Survey No. 4-6438, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the North by the property hereinafter fourthly described, on or towards South by the 14 Kamatipura Street, on or towards the East by the property of Furdoonji Edalji Bharoocha, and on or towards the West by the Foras Road.

FOURTHLY.—All that piece or parcel of Land or ground of the Quit and ground rent tenure situate on the Bellasis Road in the Island of Bombay, in the Registration District and Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one thousand two hundred and seventy-four square yards and three-ninths of a square yard or thereabouts, of which one piece or portion admeasuring six hundred and sixty-three square yards and three-ninths of a square yard, is assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue Bombay, under Old Nos. 3162, 3163, 3165 and 3172, New No. 10035, Old Survey No. 4570 to 4572, 4586, New Survey No. 2-6438, another piece admeasuring three hundred and ninety square yards, is assessed by the same Collector under old No. 3159, 3160, New No. 10013, Old Survey No. 4561, 4562, New Survey No. 4-6438, and a third piece or portion admeasuring two hundred square yards, is assessed by the same Collector under old Nos. 4980, 4981, New No. 11191, New Survey Nos 4636, 4737, New survey No. 2-6438, and the fourth of which said piece or portion of land admeasuring Twenty Square yards and eight-ninths of a square yard, as assessed under Old No 4762, New No. 11133, Old Survey No. 4291, New Survey No. 2-6438 and all which said land is bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the North by the property hereinbefore firstly described, on or towards the South by the property hereinbefore thirdly described, or towards the East by a passage and the property hereinbefore secondly described, and on or towards the West by the Foras Road, together with the messuages, tenements, dwelling-house and premises, built and standing on the said several pieces or parcels, which are assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward Nos. 712, 713 to 715, 2206, 2220, 2221, 2222 and 2223, and Street Nos. 68, 184, 186, 188; 1, 2, 3.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs PAYNE, GILBERT, SAYANI and MOOS, Attorneys for the Plaintiff above-named, at No. 18, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 23rd day of July, 1902

A. K. OLIVER,
Commissioner.

GUARANTEED

CARRIAGE RUBBER TYRES.

Superior to any imported in India.

CHALLENGE COMPETITION.

COUPE & CO'S STEEL WHEELS.

With Cast Iron or Gunmetal Hubs.

AUTOMATIC NUMBERING MACHINES.

&c., &c., &c., &c., &c.,

LOWEST WHOLESALE RATES,

For Regular Customers,

Apply,

MESSRS. GOVINDJEE MADHOWJEE & CO.,
67, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort
and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—

Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35,

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this column)

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee, Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

THE "CROWN" PUZZLE given free. It is hard to work the puzzle but it is harder to find Organs equal to the "CROWN" Best for Church. Best for Homes. The Puzzle will be found an interesting and amusing problem.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

EK-DAM! RINGWORM SPECIFIC.—The only Remedy known which cures Ringworm or Dhobies' Itch in one application. Per bottle, Ans. 12. Prepared only by THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

CLEARANCE SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES.—REDUCED PRICE SALE NOW ON. Wonderful Bargains in Gent's Boots and Shoes. Ladies' and Children's Boots and Shoes at specially Reduced Rates. Must be sold to make room for New Stock.—SUTOR & Co., Retail Agents, THE WESTERN INDIA ARMY BOOT & EQUIPMENT FACTORY, Hornby Road, Bombay.

GLORIA CYCLES.—Model Riche fitted with ball bearing free wheel and Bowden Triumph pattern brake, a perfect mount. The GLORIA, with latest improvements, price Rs. 220 nett cash. Accessories included. Sole Agents, W. H. THORNS & Co., Tamarind Lane.

TO BE LET.—The LOWER PART of a Commodious BUNGALOW, on Cumballa Hill, nearly opposite Messrs. Kemp's Shop. For terms, apply to SECRETARY, C. M. S. Grant Road, Bombay.

GRAND PRIX received by the SINGER Co., for their WORLD RENOWNED SEWING-MACHINES is the highest award than a Gold Medal received by other Sewing Machines of less merit.

PUTTEE LEGGINGS.—OUR CLEARANCE SALE is now on, but the New Stock of Tan Leather Puttee Leggings at Rs. 8 and 9-8 just to hand are not Reduced in Price.—SUTOR & Co. Retail Agents, THE WESTERN INDIA ARMY BOOT & EQUIPMENT FACTORY, Hornby Road, Bombay.

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CORONATION PORTRAITS.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS, Art Photographers of Bombay, have resumed taking CORONATION PORTRAITS at the special Reduced Prices i.e. 3 Copies, Cabinet Size Portraits, for Rs. 10, during this month.

BACK NUMBERS of THE BOMBAY GAZETTE Daily, the Weekly, and the Weekly Mail Edition, when available, are supplied on the following terms:—Seven days from date of issue, 4 annas; 8 to 30 days from date of issue, 8 annas; 30 days to one year, 1 rupee; and of older dates than one year from Rs. 2 per copy according to numbers available. Reference charge one rupee.

TO BE LET.—For the season, "ROZARIO COTTAGE," a furnished BUNGALOW, at Matheran. Also TO LET, a BUNGALOW at Malabar Hill, Narayen Dabolker Road, near the Sea-Shore, Apply to JAFERBHAI MOOKHI CASSAMBHAI, Manager, H. H. the AGA KHAN'S Estate, Oomer Kari, Jail Road, Bombay.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY edition.—Issued on Wednesday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3 to Subscribers in Bombay, Rs. 15 to the Mofussil.

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OLIVER & CO., WATCHMAKERS and MUSICAL DEPOT, High Class Standard Watches in all sizes, for Ladies and Gentlemen. Received English Watches by J. W. BENSON, LONDON, in open faced Silver cases, Rs. 50 and Rs. 60. Celestinas, Phonix, Intona, Aristons, and Hand Organs of every description Repaired and Tuned. Musical boxes of every description Thoroughly Overhauled, Repaired, Cleaned and Old Barrels and Old Combs renewed. Pianos, Orchestrean, Harmoniums put in Thorough repair and Overhauled by Experienced and Trained workmen. All Repairs are well and carefully examined before despatching Repairs undertaken in all Branches A Trained Watchmaker has been specially engaged from P Orr and Sons, Ld., Watchmakers, MADRAS. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage. English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year including Postage.

BAY RUM and Glycerine Hair Wash, as prepared by THOMSON and TAYLOR, is unequalled, combining as it does the fragrance of a first-rate Handkerchief Perfume, and the uses of a good Hair Wash. Per bottle Re. 1-12 and Rs. 2-12.—35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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WITH 5 YEAR'S GUARANTEE.
These watches are well-finished and
WELL WORTH THE MONEY
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We highly recommend this time-piece. There is nothing in the market to compare with this world-renowned Time-piece, for which we give a guarantee for 5 years, that during this period we undertake to put right, free of charge, all minor accidents, including, breakage of mainsprings, and oil etc.,

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The HOUSE of COMMONS—AN IRISHMAN'S PROTEST.

TO ENGLISHMEN, SCOTCHMEN, IRISHMEN, and OUR COLONIES.

AN IRISHMAN'S ELOQUENT PROTEST.—Richard Lalor Shiel once startled the House of Commons and the country when the word "alien" was applied to him as an Irishman. "On the field of Waterloo" he exclaimed, "the blood of Englishmen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen flowed in the same stream and drenched the same sod—when the cold grey morning dawned they lay stiff and stark together; in the same trench their bodies were laid; the green corn of spring bursts even now from their commingled dust; the dew falls from heaven upon their union in the grave. Partakers in every peril, are we not to be partakers in glory? Are we to be told we are aliens from that noble country for whose salvation our life blood was poured?" The effect of the speech both inside and outside the House was electrical.

THE MORAL.

"I need not be missed if another succeed me;
To reap down those fields which in spring I have sown.
He who ploughed and who sowed is not missed by the reaper,
He is only remembered by what he has done."

The misery of Life is immensely increased in these days of Fevers if you miss such a single precaution as Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture and Pills.

Most powerful remedies for Malarious, Intermittent, Bilious Fevers, Influenza and Mild form of Plague.

Equally useful to Men, Women, and Children of all ages.

Guaranteed not to contain Aconite, Antimony, Arsenic, Mercury, Opium, Strychnia or any poisonous salts.

Why be miserable? Why not be wise instead?

Take the right remedy at the right time, and get rid of that nasty fever, by using Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture.

EXTRACTS out of numerous testimonials of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS; REMEDIES FOR MALARIAL FEVERS and INFLUENZA. Surg.-Maj.-Jaykar:—It is a safe and reliable remedy. Surg.-Maj.-Reporter:—I have found it very efficacious. J. Y. Lang, Esq., (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Free Masonary in India):—Derived immediate benefit from its use. Very Rev. B. Fernand Vicar de Vara:—It is most efficacious. G. S. Risti, Esq., Lic. of Civ. Engr.:—It is a safe and immediate remedy. P. J. Daily, Esq., Chief Guard, S. M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold Drops.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS, & BATLIWALLA & Co.'s CHOLERAL (specific for Cholera) may be had from Treacher & Co., Kemp & Co., Phillips & Co., Beynon & Co., &c., &c., &c., or from the Sole Manufacturer, Dr. H. L. Batliwalla, Worli, Dadar, Bombay, at Re. 1 per Bottle.

DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 29, APOLLO STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF BILLIARD TABLE, FURNITURE, CRICKET KIT, &c.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 6th instant, at 2 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the "Century Building," 3rd Floor, opposite Messrs. John Roberts and Co., Hornby Row, one mahogany full-size slate billiard table by John Roberts and Co., in very good order, with balls, cues, marking board complete, billiard benches, one English safe on stand, office tables, clocks, copying press, glass door book-case, books, game boxes, cricket bats, leg-guards, gloves, nets, &c., &c.

The above is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF FUTEHMARIES.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 6th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at Koliwada, Thana, by order of Mr. Oosman Jamal, Executor of the last will and testament of the late Hakimjee Devisha Shamlal:—

1 fatehmari " Mahamoodi " No. 4938, 650 candies.
1 " " Daria Bahadar" No. 4938, 600 candies.
1 " " Fateh Dowlat" No. 4732, 600 candies.
1 " " Jamna Sagar " No. 4669, 600 candies.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT GRANT ROAD AND THE RIDGE ROAD, MALABAR HILL.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on the day, time, and place mentioned below, sell by Public Auction, by order of the mortgagee and on account and risk of the mortgagor, Jehangir Manockjee Contractor, under an indenture of mortgage, dated 23rd April, 1900, the following valuable landed properties:—

PROPERTY AT GRANT ROAD.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 7th instant, at 4 p.m., on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of land, situate near Grant Road within the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement four hundred and fifty-five square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the north by a piece of ground sold to Hussonally Sullemanjee, part of which is to be used for a proposed road, on or towards the south by the property said to belong to the estate of the late Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit, on or towards the west by a narrow strip of Government vacant land, measuring three feet in width, beyond which is the property said to belong to Hoosein Meya Rahimtoola, and on or towards the east by the property of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Co., which said piece of land is numbered 1-7347 in the books of the Collector of Bombay, and is now in the occupation of Jehangir Manockjee Contractor.

PROPERTY AT THE RIDGE, MALABAR HILL.

ON FRIDAY, the 8th instant, at 4 p.m., on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the shed standing thereon, situate, lying, and being on the Ridge Road, Malabar Hill, in Bombay, without the Fort, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement two thousand two hundred and forty-six square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows, that is to say: on or towards the north by the property of Runchordas Tribhowandas, on or towards the south by the property of Mahomedbhoy Rowjee, on or towards the west by the property of Jamsetjee Ardeshir Wadia, on or towards the east by the Malabar Hill, Ridge Road, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 3194 and Street No. 104.

For further particulars and condition of sale apply to Mooljee R. Barbhaya, Esq., Solicitor, at his office at Church Gate Street, or to the Undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 9th instant, being a Holiday our Usual Weekly Sale will be held on FRIDAY, the 8th instant.

On FRIDAY, the 8th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods.

On account and risk of the defaulting purchaser, Esmail Dada Deoraj:—

10 cases turners.

AT 1-30 P. M.

1 handsome strong-built victoria in very good order.
1 strong-built glass-fronted miniature brougham.
1 powerful bay waler mare, 15 hands, 5 years, goes well in saddle and harness.
1 handsome brown pony, 12-2 1/2, perfectly quiet in saddle and harness.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 6th August, 1902.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT COLABA IN THE 1st PASTA LANE.

Under instructions from and by order of the surviving executors of the mortgagee, and at the risk and on account of the mortgagors, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co., Auctioneers, will, on SATURDAY, the 16th instant at 5 p.m., sell by Public Auction, at the premises, the undermentioned property in pursuance and exercise of the power of sale contained in the indenture of mortgage dated the 7th day of July, 1894, and made between the mortgagors, Jethabhai Cullianjee and Bhugwandas Jethabhai of the first part, Jamnabai alias Heerbai, wife of the said Jethabhai Cullianjee, of the second part, Mithabai, widow of Gokuldas Cullianjee of the third part, and the mortgagee of the fourth part.

All that piece of land with the messuage and hereditaments thereon, situate at Colaba, in the 1st Pasta Lane, in the Island of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 321 2-3 square yards or thereabouts, bounded on or towards the south-east by the compartment or division of ground, the property of Curimdina Hajee Yacoob, on or towards the south-west by the passage of three feet and six inches in breadth, on or towards the north-east by the Colaba Company New Road, and on or towards the north-west by a private passage, the property of the said Colaba Company, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. C-1, new No. C. 7-16663, and old Survey No. 257, and new Survey No. 3M-8364.

The ground-floor of the above property has been let for rupees (800) eight hundred for eleven months from the 25th day of May, 1902, to 30th April, 1903, and the upper floor has been let for rupees (120) one hundred and twenty for six months from the 21st day of May, 1902, to the 21st day of November, 1902 (Magsur Sud 2nd).

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to Messrs. Pestonjee Rustim and Kola, solicitors for the mortgagee, at No. 79, Medows Street, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

Dated this 29th day of July, 1902.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 6th August, 1902.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 6th instant, at 2 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the corner of Church Gate Street, Fort, opposite the Floral Fountain, the following fancy goods, consisting of glassware in variety, breakfast sets, cups and saucers, plated ware, porcelain, table ornaments, majolica and terracotta figures and busts, fancy lamps, clocks, time-pieces, toys, &c.

The above is on view.

SALE OF SUGAR AND SUGAR SWEEPINGS.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 7th instant at 2 p.m. Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Victoria Dock, Shed No. 8, on account of the concerned,—

S. S. GISELA,

54 bags Sugar
Also 43 bags sugar sweepings, ex various steamers.

AUCTION SALE OF INCANDESCENT ELECTRIC LAMPS.

On MONDAY next, the 11th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, on account of the concerned the following incandescent Electric lamps.

About 1,200 lamps of 100 voltage and 16 candle power,
" 1,200 lamps of 110 voltage and 16 candle power.

The above lamps will be sold in lots to suit purchasers.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 6th August, 1902.

WHY COUGH?
WHY COUGH?
WHY COUGH?

There is absolutely no remedy so speedy and effectual. One Lozenge alone gives relief. Simple, but sure in action, they can be taken by the most delicate.

KEATING'S LOZENGES
KEATING'S LOZENGES
KEATING'S LOZENGES
KEATING'S LOZENGES

If you cannot sleep for coughing, one Keating's Lozenge will set you right. They at once check the cough and remove the cause. An enormous sale all over the world during the past 80 years proves their great value.

GIVE INSTANT RELIEF.
GIVE INSTANT RELIEF.
GIVE INSTANT RELIEF.

Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGHS, HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES, are sold everywhere in bottles by all Chemists.

NOTES.

INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND
POLICY
BY
TODARMAR.
Price Re. 1 Postage half-anna.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

NEW YORK, Aug. 4.

The Washington Agricultural Bureau monthly report states that the average condition of the crop in 11 Cotton States is 81·9 per cent.

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	1,000 Bales.
" Last year	2,300
Exports to Great Britain	4,000
" Continent	2,000
"Mid-Uplands	8 15-16
Futures, month of Dec.	7·58 — 15
Do. do. March	7·58 — 14
Coffee	5 7-8
Exchange in New York	4·87 7-8
Silver in New York	52 5-8

In New Orleans—

Spot	8 1-2 — 1-16
Futures month of Sept.	7 71 — 11
Do. Dec.	7·42 — 11

Closing tone steady.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Monday 4th August 1902:—

Cotton	925 bales.
Wheat	15 563 cwts.
Linseed	1,624 "
Rapeseed	2 313 "
Gingellyseed	202 "
Poppyseed	3,537 "
Groundnuts	4 "
Castorseed	1,783 "
Rice	544 "
Myrabollams	Nil.
Cottonseed	2,168 "

BOMBAY, TUESDAY, August 5.

Exchange—Tone quiet.

Bank T. T.	1s 3 29-32d
Bank Demand	1s 3 15-16d
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A.	1s 4 1-8d
Do 6 do do	1s 4 7-32d
French Francs 3 do do	169 1-4
Marks 3 do do	137 1-2
Hongkong 30 Days Sight	128 1-2
Shanghai 30 " "	171
Japan 30 " "	151

Government Paper—3 1-2 per cent.—Tone steady.

Cash	97-8
1st Settlement	97-5

Money Market—Tone very easy.

Bank Rate—

Bank of England since 6th February 3 per cent.
Bank of Bombay do. 17th July 3 do.
Bank of Bengal do. 10th July 3 do.
Bank of Madras do. 30th June 4 do.

Seeds.—

Linseed.—Tone steady.

Ready / Forward	9 14

Rapeseed.—Tone firm.

Brown Cawnpore, Ready / Do. Forward	6 5
Yellow Cawnpore Ready / do. Forward	6 12
Yellow Guzerat, Ready / do. Forward	7 4

Poppyseed.—Tone steady.

Ready / Forward	8 8

Castorseed—Tone steady.

Ready / Forward	26 12 to 27.

Liverpool opening telegram—
Tone easier.

Estimated sales	6,000
Total Imports	4,000

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
4·36	4·31	4·19	4·13
Dec.-Jan.	**Jan.-Feb.**	**Feb.-March.**	**Mar.-April**
4·10	4·8	4·8	4·8

Cotton.—This market is steady with a small demand continued from the Mills and scarcely any enquiry from shippers for Europe or Japan. Prices are nominally unchanged with a slightly easier tendency for spot owing to the limited enquiry from buyers. In the Sutta market Broach M. G. good is quoted Rs. 214 and Bengals fully good Rs. 168.

THE FAMINE.

BOMBAY RELIEF MEASURES.

A memorandum on famine relief operations in the Bombay Presidency for the week ending 26th July 1902, shows that there was rain in parts of all the affected districts and Native States except Sangli. The fall was heavy in two talukas of Broach, one of Nasik and parts of Surat, and ranged from one to six inches in the Panch Mahals, in eight talukas of Ahmednagar, six of Kaira, five of Poona, Khandesh and Nasik, four of Broach, and parts of Belgaum, Rewa Kantha and Miraj (Junior); elsewhere the fall was below an inch. More rain is wanted in Ahmedabad, Palanpur, Solapur, and parts of Ahmednagar, Bijapur and Kathiawar for kharif sowings or for young crops. The prices of food-grains rose in Ahmedabad, Sholapur Bijapur and Palanpur; elsewhere they fell or were stationary.

The result is a decrease of 19,135 persons relieved, as compared with the numbers for the preceding week:—

	Preceding week.	Week under report.	Increase.	Decrease.
Workers	152,833	130,336	——	22,497
Dependants	22,981	21,576	——	1,405
Gratuitously relieved in poor-houses and villages	82,087	86,854	4,767	——
Total	257,901	238,766	——	Net 19,135

The numbers on relief works, including dependants, have varied as follows:—

Increase.		Decrease.	
Punch Mahals	547	Kaira	19,676
Bijapur	426	Ahmedabad	11,031
Ahmednagar	90	Belgaum	784
Nasik	22	Broach	348
Sholapur	13	Khandesh	134
		Poona	24
		Surat	3

The numbers in receipt of gratuitous relief in villages and poor-houses have increased in all districts except Ahmednagar and Kaira, where they have decreased by 402 and 160, respectively. Three large works were opened in Ahmedabad. One large and two small works in Ahmedabad, three large works in Kaira, and one small work in Broach and one in Poona were closed. Three poor-houses were opened in the Khandeish District.

RELIEF RETURNS.

The number of persons in receipt of relief during the preceding and present weeks in each Province is shown in the following table:—

Name of Province.	Preceding week. (Revised figures) Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.
British Provinces.			
Bombay and Sindh	175180	82046	257526
Punjab	—	1942	1942
Central Provinces	—	894	894
Ajmer-Merwara	21466	2126	23592
Total British Provinces	196946	87008	283951
Native States.			
Rajputana States	27365	6497	33862
Central India States	15898	2338	18236
Baroda	28514	13867	42381
Bombay Native States	38714	8703	47417
Total Native States	110491	31405	141896
Grand Total	307437	118413	425850

Name of Province.	Present Week. Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Increase or decrease.
British Provinces.				
Bombay and Sindh	151930	86842	238772	—18754
Punjab	—	1747	1747	— 195
Central Provinces	—	862	862	— 32
Ajmer-Merwara	17271	2938	20209	+ 3383
Total British Provinces	169201	92389	261590	—22364
Native States.				
Rajputana States	14867	4778	19645	—14217
Central India States	11651	1807	13158	— 4 78
Baroda	23631	12412	36043	— 6338
Bombay Native States	30254	8970	39224	— 8193
Total Native States	80403	27967	108370	—33526
Grand Total	249604	120356	369960	—55890

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR A. K. LESLIE, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 6th August 1902.

1. There will be Gun Drill, at Nesbit Lane Head-quarters to-morrow (Thursday) at 5-45 p.m.

By Order,
G. STODDART, Capt., R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2, for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line, Cash strictly in advance.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

WATERFIELD—July 25, at Bolarum, Deccan, the wife of Richard Waterfield, Indian Financial Department, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

SMITH—McNAIR—July 25; at Roorkee, M E Church, by the Rev James Lyon, assisted by Rev J W McNair, the father of the bride, Carl Morris Smith, Assistant Engineer, P W D. to Miss Margaret Blanche McNair.

KEMP'S

EXTRACT OF CHICKEN

A PURE EXTRACT of the Flesh and bones carefully freed from fat. Dissolved in hot water, it forms a most nutritious food for invalids or infants. It is frequently, in emergencies like Sea-sickness, the only food patients can bear.

KEEPS IN PERFECTLY GOOD CONDITION MANY WEEKS AFTER BEING OPENED.

Per Jar, Re. 1-12.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 38m. Sun sets, 6h. 33m. High water, 0-39 m., 1-58a. Low water, 6-24m., 7-10a.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3-30 p. m.
Gymkhana Mounted Sports.

FOOTBALL.

H. M. S. Magdala vs. R. A.
Rovers vs. B. V. A.

Postal Notice.—Mails for Mauritius per extra s. s. Secunder will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 a. m., to-morrow.

A Coronation Hospital Fete.—As the Trustees of the Parsie Punchayat Funds have arranged with the House Surgeon, J. J. Hospital, to provide a Fete on the day of Coronation to the Parsi patients of the Bai Motlibai, Petit and Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospitals, contributions are earnestly requested from the Hindu and Mahomedan communities towards the above named hospitals. The present number of in-patients are: Hindus 230, Mahomedans 160.

Jamnadas Jivandas Charitable Dispensary Porbunder.—During the last month ending on 31st July 1902 the number of patients that were treated in this dispensary was 5,109. The number of new admissions was 1,634, classified as stated below:—

Castes.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Hindus	691	240	433	1364
Mussalman	100	28	128	256
Parsis	3	3	4	10
Other Castes	1	3	0	4
Total	795	274	565	1634

The average daily attendance was 165.

Ratansi Mulji Charitable Dispensary, Fort.—During the last month of July 1902, the number of Hindu patients that were treated in this dispensary was 3,349. The number of new admissions was 849; classified as stated below:—

Castes.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Bhattias	13	7	6	26
Vanias	74	20	27	121
Brahmins	108	18	17	143
Lohanas	19	12	18	49
Other Castes	356	65	89	510
Total	570	122	157	849

The average daily attendance was 108.

Carriage Accident.—About a quarter to eight o'clock on Monday evening, while Mr. George McKenzie, of Victoria Cross Road, Byculla, was driving his cabriolet along Queen's Road, the horse took fright and bolted. The animal in its rapid career knocked down policeman No. 1398D near the Girgaum Chowkey, and one of the wheels passing over him, injured his left side and both legs. The horse with the cabriolet continued at full gallop along Churney Road until it reached the corner of Girgaum Back Road where it dashed against a carriage belonging to a Parsi gentleman. The cabriolet turned over and the horse having freed itself from it, ran straight to the stable without causing any further mischief. The injured sepoy was at once removed to the J. J. Hospital, where he has been detained for treatment. The cabriolet and the Parsi gentleman's carriage were considerably damaged.

THE ESTATE OF A KHOJA MERCHANT.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Tyebji heard at the High Court yesterday a suit brought by Fazul Peroo Mahomed against Karim Ali Mahomed, and Dawoodbhoy Nensey Peroo Mahomed, in which the plaintiff prayed for a decree for Rs. 82,000 with costs. The Hon. Mr. Scott and Mr. Raikes, instructed by Messrs Payne, Gilbert, Sayani and Moos, appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. Davar and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Matubhai, Jamietram, and Madon, appeared for the first and third defendants; and Mr. Guzdar, instructed by Messrs Framjee and Dinshaw, appeared for the second defendant.

Mr. Scott said the plaintiff was the uncle of the three defendants, and to avoid litigation in the family, the parties had come to an amicable settlement. It was a heavy claim for Rs. 82,000, but an understanding had been arrived at, by which the plaintiff had agreed to accept Rs. 10,000 and thus an end would be put to the litigation.

By consent of the parties, Mr. Justice Tyebji passed a decree for the plaintiff for Rs. 10,000 upon the defendants undertaking to execute a release in favour of Fazul Peroo Mahomed, both as executor of Peroo Mahomed and in his personal capacity in respect of all claims by the defendants for rents of trust properties alleged to have come to the hands of Fazul and his father Peroo. The amount of the decree was ordered to be paid out of the sum of Rs. 11,000 in the hands of the Tribunal of Appeal on the defendants declaring that the said sum was in no way charged or encumbered by them. The plaintiff was appointed receiver of the said sum, with liberty to pay himself the amount out of the decree, and to deposit the balance in the Bank of Bombay in the name of the three defendants. The decree was to be in full satisfaction of all the claims in the suit and under the agreement in the plaint. The second defendant was ordered to receive from the first and third defendants Rs. 1,500 in satisfaction of his share in the rents of the trust property, and the first and third defendants were given a first charge on the sum against the surplus, if any, of Nensy's estate. No order was made as to costs.

THE NURSING ASSOCIATION FOR EUROPEANS.

LAST YEAR'S WORK.

The seventh annual report of the Up-country Nursing Association for Europeans in India shows that during last year a lot of useful work was done. Her Majesty Queen Alexandra has become patroness of the Association in succession to Queen Victoria, and H. R. H. the Duchess of Connaught remains the president. During the year it was resolved to make a special appeal to civil and military officers who have lived in India or have friends here, and to all who have business connections with India for yearly contributions to enable the Committee to reinforce the Nursing Staff and to extend the work of the Association to new centres. The needs of the society were also advertised, and the funds were by that means considerably augmented. Two new nurses were sent out; one took up work in the North-West Provinces and another in the Punjab. The total number of nurses sent out since 1894 amounts to 20, though at the end of 1901 only eight of these nurses were still on the rolls of the Association. The pressing demand for nurses in South Africa made it a matter of the greatest difficulty to secure the services of competent nurses for India during last year. The total of cases attended by the nurses since 1894 when the Association first commenced its work in India, has been 459.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

The ordinary monthly meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay was held yesterday afternoon in the offices of the Trust, Albert Buildings, Fort, Mr. S. Rebsch, presiding. There were present: General Sir James Willcocks, Colonel H. D. Olivier, the Hon. Mr W C Hughes, Mr E Gray, Mr W L Harvey, Mr Sassoon J David, Mr F Macrae, the Hon Sir Bhalchundra Krishna, Major Mayer, the Hon Mr Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Mr J Fairclough and Dr A G Viegas.

LAND COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

The following reports of the Land Committee Nos. 8 and 9 were adopted by the Board:—

PLOT NO. 12, WODEHOUSE ROAD ESTATE.

We have considered an application from Mr. Hassanally Sulemanji for the building lease of this plot on which he proposes to erect a building of a ground floor and three upper floors for residential quarters and shops costing not less than Rs. 75,000. We are of opinion that the application, as received, be declined. But if Mr. Hassanally submits another application for the same plot in accordance with the printed form of application in all respects except that the purpose proposed for the buildings to be erected may include shops the application should be accepted and we beg to recommend accordingly.

SITE NO. 7, MARINE LINES ESTATE.

We have considered, with reference to Trustees' Resolution of the 11th February 1902, letter from the Engineer, submitting revised plans of the building to be erected by the United Free Church of Scotland on this site showing that the lessee wishes to substitute an open terraced roof above the front porch instead of a tiled roof and to extend the building a little to the east so as to make the rear room a little larger and to provide a store-room which would not infringe conditions or affect the general appearance of the sanctioned plans. We beg to recommend that the revised plans be approved.

PLOT NO. 4, MARINE LINES ESTATE.

We have considered, with reference to Trustees' Resolutions Nos. 121 and 255 of 1901, letter from the Engineer, forwarding for approval, a plan submitted by the Architect of Mr. H. S Batliwala, lessee of this plot, showing a proposed addition to the sanctioned plans which provides for the erection of two rooms on the open terrace of the building to be erected on the plot. We approved of the proposed addition and beg to recommend that it be sanctioned.

HORNBY ROAD ESTATE.

Lease of a strip of land to the Parsi Lying-in Hospital.—We have considered letter from the Honorary Secretary to the Parsi Lying-in Hospital on the Hornby Road Estate enquiring if a strip of land, 20 feet wide on the south side of the Hospital building can be leased to the Hospital Committee for garden purposes only and if some concession can be made in the rates of rent. We have also considered Engineer's memo. thereon. We are of opinion that the land asked for may be leased provided the full rates of rent sanctioned for the plot are paid therefor and we beg to recommend accordingly.

CONSTRUCTION OF ROADS ON THE HORNBY ROAD PLOT.

We have considered with reference to Trustees' Resolution dated 22nd July 1902, a memorandum by the Chairman stating that it is necessary to decide regarding the construction of the road which lies between the Frere Fletcher School and the back of the offices of the Standard Life Assurance Co., that this road cannot be completed without the closing and filling in of two wells, Nos. 4 and 5 on the list submitted to the Municipal Commissioner, as the Resolution passed at the last Board Meeting decides not to acquire these wells at the cost proposed; that it cannot, therefore, at present be completed, and that it is necessary to advise the Board with reference to Trustees' Resolution dated the 12th June 1900, in which the construction of the Road was sanctioned. As the road has been constructed in accordance with Trustees' Resolution dated 12th June 1900, for more than a year past but has not yet been completed or taken over by the Municipal Commissioner because the wells were not closed and the road not made full width, we beg to recommend that sanction be now accorded to the estimate for the acquisition and filling in of the two wells in question.

SITE NO. 3, MARINE LINES ESTATE.

We have considered a letter from the Engineer submitting revised plans of the building to be erected by Mr. J. A. Wadia on this site. We beg to recommend that the revised plans be approved.

CLOSING OF WELLS.

The Board considered a letter from Messrs Crawford, Brown and Co, Solicitors, advising as to the mode of valuation of wells to be closed under section 269 (5) of the Municipal Act.

It was resolved to sanction the engineer's estimates and to address the Municipality in terms of the Solicitors opinion with a view of obtaining the refund of the excess amount paid for the structures of the wells.

After transacting some other business the Board adjourned.

MR. JAMES DOUGLAS.

Mr. James Douglas, the historian of Bombay, and some years ago its High Sheriff, has bade the city farewell in consequence of his having had the misfortune to suffer complete loss of his eye-sight. For some days past he had borne the loss manfully, maintaining his usual cheerfulness up to the last, and his many friends, both Europeans and natives, hope that relaxation from work in the bracing climate of his native home, will at no distant date restore to him the gift, of which he has been temporarily deprived.

Mr. Douglas was born in Stranraer in Galloway, in June 1826, and was educated at Sorbie (Wigtonshire) Parish School, and at evening classes in Edinburgh between 1841 and 1844. He started in life as a business man in Glasgow and pursued that career until 1850 when his naturally adventurous spirit impelled him to seek fresh fields and pastures new in the Levant. He travelled through France, and his original intention was to find employment somewhere on the Black Sea Coast, but on landing at Alexandria, he accepted a pretty lucrative employment in the office of Mr. Alexander Tod. But the climate wholly disagreed with his constitution, and after a stay of two years he had to go home in 1852. Married two years subsequently, he lived in Scotland altogether for ten years. At the end of that period, namely in 1864, he came out to this country for the first time to assume charge of the office of agent in Karachi of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China. He was transferred to Bombay in 1865, when the Bank and its business were steered safely in the perilous times of the Share Mania. Mr. Douglas remained agent of the Bank in Bombay till 1872, when he started in business on his own account as an exchange and bullion broker, retiring from that business only last year, owing to the infirmity of his eye-sight.

The literary work in which Mr. Douglas employed himself, since his transfer to Bombay, especially found recognition in his appointment by Lord Reay's Government as sheriff of Bombay in 1893, and in his nomination as a fellow of the Bombay University two years subsequently. He wrote largely in Indian newspapers above the familiar initials J. D. He made himself a diligent student of the records of the city and everything connected with it, and there was hardly a nook and corner of any interest which did not receive a visit from Mr. Douglas. He spent his holidays in scambering up hill forts and ruined fortresses in the Deccan and Konkan in search of something that was not known before. The topography of Bombay and its environs proved to him a fascinating study; and the results of his researches were published anonimously in his first Book under the title of "One hundred Bombay Notes for General Circulation". The book was compiled for a charitable object, and was sold at bazar held for the benefit of the Bombay Scottish Schools in the Town Hall. Mr. Douglas was an indefatigable contributor to the Press, and in 1883, he published in his own name his "Book of Bombay". In 1893, Messrs. Sampson, Low and Company, book sellers of London, published the contents of the above-mentioned books in two illustrated volumes under the title of "Bombay and Western India," and seven years later, the same enterprising publishers gave to the reading public Mr. Douglas's subsequent contributions under the title of "Glimpses of Old Bombay". Mr. Douglas was always a striking figure in the social life of Bombay, taking a prominent part at the celebration of St. Andrew's Dinners and every movement connected with the well-being of Scotchmen. It will be many years before his name as the historian of Bombay is allowed to drop into oblivion.

DIVINE SERVICE.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.
Wednesday, August 6.
6 p.m.—Even Song (Choral).

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, August 5.

Tuesday.—Pressure has been steady or has changed by only small amounts except at the foot of the Kumaon Himalayas where it has increased briskly. Conditions are practically unchanged on the West Coast where the monsoon is still very feeble. Showers have fallen in Burma, Assam, Bengal, Chota Nagpur and the United Provinces. Only a few light scattered showers are reported on the West Coast, and South India. Ranchi, Bareilly, and Sibsagar have received two inches; Patna, Lucknow, Hazaribagh, and Madura, 1 1-2 inches and winds are slightly stronger at the head of the Bay, and more regular in Bengal, North West and Central India, and the peninsula continue almost rainless.

THE COTTON DISTRICTS.

Messrs. Gaddum and Co. have received the following:—

BASIN August 4.

The weather is quite clear, and hot sunshine prevails. The dews have stopped.

AMRAOTI August 4.

The weather ruling at our place at present is Sunny and bright. Standing crops are in good state Rain will be required shortly.

JULGAUM-JAMODE, August 4.

During the 24 hours ending 8 o'clock this morning the weather has been dry, sunny and hot for this monsoon season. Weeding's nearing its finish and will shortly be over. The increased heat in the weather leads the cultivators to expect rain soon Rain would now be welcome; the youngest cotton, and jowari plants are doing all right.

WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS.

Delhi August 5.—Weather cloudy but no rain.

Cawnpore August 5.—Raining plentifully throughout the district. More rain will have bad influence on the crop. A break in the weather is urgently required.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla In.	Cts.	Espl'ade. In.	Cts.	Fort. In.	Cts.	Colaba. In.	Cts.
Previously registered	22	48	29	45	26	78	26	76
Tuesday, 5th Aug.	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00
Total	22	48	29	45	26	78	26	77
Total fall to Aug. 5th 1901	74	71	67	35	72	91	63	93
Total fall to Aug. 5th 1900	46	07	50	02	48	88	47	81

RAINFALL AT CUMBALLA HILL.
(MESSRS. KEMP & Co.'s)

	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	24	35
August 5th, from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.	0	00
Total	24	35

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON TUESDAY, THE 5TH OF AUGUST 1902.

Stations.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Since 1st June to date.	Variation, 1st June to date.
Lahore	29·505	SE	2	102·4	84·4	68	..	5·47	—3·44
Sirsa	29·518	ESE	3	105·3	87·1	52	..	2·57	—4·01
Delhi	29·562	SW	4	96·2	82·0	77	0·10	19·76	+6·16
Agra	29·585	Calm	5	95·0	81·9	74	...	16·20	+1·08
Cawnpore	29·618	Calm	4	94·3	76·1	93	0·35	7·85	—9·13
Allahabad	29·625	WNW	5	87·1	75·3	91	0·02	22·99	+2·56
Jhansi	29·618	WSW	5	91·2	78·6	80	...	22·45	+1·72
Jacobabad	29·497	SE	6	114·2	81·[illegible]	79	..	0·27	—1·34
Karachi	29·627	WSW	17	91·4	74·7	81	...	3·39	—1·29
Jeypore	29·622	WSW	4	93·7	76·1	67	...	8·20	—4·60
Ajmere	29·638	W	11	92·9	79·6	72	...	5·46	—6·08
Deesa	29·684	SW	18	100·6	79·6	63	...	1·60	—12·14
Ahmedabad	29·712	SW	6	100·3	79·1	62	..	3·80	—16·87
Bhuj	29·658	SW	21	93·3	76·9	66	..	1·83	—8·63
Jamnagar	29·693	SSW	20	94·2	78·2	64	...	1·42	—14·37
Dwarka	29·696	WSW	23	87·1	80·3	79	..	6·66	...
Rajkot	29·710	WSW	17	96·9	77·1	78	...	0·98	—18·45
Bhownagar Para	29·740	SW	15	100·1	77·8	65	..	4·23	—5·99
Veraval	29·729	WSW	16	86·6	80·3	76	...	7·59	—5·25
Neemuch	29·694	WSW	15	88·4	73·0	75	...	10·16	—4·66
Indore	29·705	NW	10	89·3	71·6	89	...	11·74	—5·06
Saugor	29·668	W	8	88·9	73·6	72	...	16·39	—10·58
Jubulpore	29·648	WSW	4	92·0	76·1	72	...	19·01	—14·33
Hoshangabad	29·691	SW	3	92·6	75·2	76	...	10·79	—16·20
Khandwa	29·707	NW	10	91·2	74·6	70	...	17·59	+1·89
Raipur	29·617	Calm	2	92·3	70·9	85	0·81	10·68	—16·45
Nagpur	29·6[illegible]9	NW	9	96·2	80·1	61	...	11·42	—13·77
Amraoti	29·691	WNW	10	92·2	74·5	64	...	13·67	—4·32
Akola	29·711	NW	11	93·9	75·9	67	..	11·89	—5·31
Surat	29·74[illegible]	W	10	92·1	79·6	75	...	26·91	—1·58
Malegaon	29·725	WNW	12	95·4	72·0	60	...	8·49	—1·39
Bombay	29·780	WSW	9	87·3	80·1	77	..	26·76	—21·58
Poona	29·781	WSW	11	87·0	68·9	78	..	12·93	×0·43
Ahmednagar	29·773	NW	10	93·4	67·4	65	...	6·13	—2·12
Aurangabad	29·747	WNW	20	93·9	69·7	73	...	6·83	—
Sholapur	29·772	NW	14	93·7	73·0	64	...	5·41	—3·93
Ratnagiri	29·802	WNW	7	86·9	77·9	78	...	53·77	—16·38
Bijapur	29·789	W	L	94·4	70·8	94	...	5·05	—0·79
Belgaum	29·780	W	16	80·3	66·8	85	...	21·30	—1·83
Goa	29·812	NW	9	85·[illegible]	78·4	89	0·04	82·49	+23·43
Karwar	29·830	WNW	3	84·2	7[illegible]·5	85	0·63	100·55	+22·46
Mangalore	29·825	Calm	2	83·4	76·4	92	0·14	94·72	+18·62
Calicut	29·826	Calm	5	84·2	75·0	92	...	70·37	×2·32
Cochin	29·832	NE	...	87·3	74·7	91	0·12	62·00	+9·10
Bangalore	29·834	WSW	9	81·8	63·3	91	0·39	4·41	—3·33
Secunderabad	29·718	NW	9	94·6	74·9	62	..	3·61	—9·19
Masulipatam	29·685	WSW	5	82·5	77·1	91	0·33	9·63	—1·71
Bellary	29·771	WNW	11	93·0	75·7	63	..	5·03	×1·44
Cuddapah	29·749	NW	6	88·7	74·3	78	0·74	8·24	×0·99
Madras	29·730	S	5	86·5	78·0	83	...	6·81	—0·24
Coimbatore	29·803	SW	6	86·4	72·6	91	..	5·67	+2·66
Trichinopoly	29·762	W	6	92·5	77·3	69	..	4·56	—1·42
Negapatam	29·735	W	6	88·2	80·0	71	...	2·21	—1·63
Colombo	29·837	SSW	8	89·0	78·5	81	...	16·07	+2·40
Aden	29·577	S	...	93·3	82·8	75	...	..	..

In column "Wind Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

Bombay Local Rainfall—J. J. H. = 0·00 (25·18); G. T. H. = 0·00 (28·35); St. G. H=0·00 (28·86); C. P. =0·00 (26·76).

SUMMARY.

With the exception of a brisk rise at Cawnpore, the pressure changes have been small and unimportant. Gradients are moderate.

Winds remain much the same in direction and force as yesterday.

The temperature both maximum and minimum shows a tendency to rise in all districts except in the Madras Presidency and the United Provinces. The maximum temperature varied from 114° at Jacobabad to 80° at Belgaum and the minimum from 87° at Lahore to 67° at Ahmednagar.

The sky is partially cloudy in most places to-day.

Rain in light or moderate showers has fallen at Delhi, Cawnpore, Allahabad, Goa, Karwar, Mangalore, Cochin, Bangalore, Masulipatam and Cuddapah.

There is little or no monsoon on the Malabar Coast, while to the north of Karwar up to Bombay it is about two-thirds of its normal strength, thereby indicating probability of no rain beyond local showers on that coast. Elsewhere little or no rain is likely. The isobars indicate the existence of a depression to the eastwards of Raipur.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	2
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	4	2	22
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	2	0	29
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmi	1	0	5
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	3	1	21
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	8
G Mahim and Worlee	0	0	6
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-resident and unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	2	11
Total	9	5	95
Total plague deaths to date	112,490	98,112	
Same date last year	14	28	113

MORTALITY OF THE WEEK.

The total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending to-day was 650 as against 643 during the previous week. Of the total number 32 died of plague which showed an increase of four over the preceding week. The total mortality of the corresponding period of the last year was 722 which included 113 deaths from plague.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Tabaristan, 2,206 tons, Captain K Saunders' will sail to-day, for Busreh, in ballast.

The steamer Falls of Keltie, 2,150 tons, Captain T R Nixon, arrived in harbour on Monday evening, from Glasgow, 20th June, with a general cargo.

The Bombay and Persia S N Co's steamer King Arthur, 1,047 tons, Captain T S Mylcrist, sailed yesterday, for the Persian Gulf, with a general cargo and 59 deck passengers.

The B I S N Co's steamer Kola, Captain R J Rickford, sailed yesterday, for Karachi, with a general cargo, Sub-Lieut W B Rowbotham, Mr Bundalli Kaim and 30 deck passengers.

The Florio Rubattino S N Co's steamer Bisagno, 1,499 tons, Captain S Alberto, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Hongkong, 11th July, with a general cargo, 1 cabin and 15 deck passengers.

MEN-OF-WAR and Royal INDIAN MARINE Ships.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

* H M S Magdala......Capt G H Hewett, R N......Turret Ship
H M S Pomone......Comdr H Jones, R N...Cruiser
H M S Cossack......Comdr M G Cartwright, R N......Cruiser
* Torpedo Boat No 100...Lt Comdr J C Hughes, R N......
* Do No 102...Lt Comdr J C Powles, R N......
* Do No 103...Lt Comdr W P Koe, R N......
* 4 Torpedo Boats......
R I M S Canning......Comdr R W W Gordon...In. Marine
R I M S Investigator......Comdr T H Heming R N......Surveying St.
R I M S Elphinstone......Lt Comdr Gibson......Indian Marine
Margaritta......Capt Baddeley......Madras Pearl Fishery

IN PRINCE'S DOCK.

H M S Abyssinia......Turret-ship
Tenasserim......Receiving Hulk

* Indian Defence Ships.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Aug. 5.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
Chindwara	1402	McLean			M M & Co
Shahnoor	2198	Smith			E Tajbhoy
Aljofar (Schr)	66	Nacoda			D Anandjee
Kt Commander	2731	Durant			T M & Co
Henzada	1340	Abbott			M M & Co
Nevasa	1945	Whitehead			M M & Co
Upada	3382	Jacobs	Calcutta	21-7	M M & Co
Sirsa	1675	Tyrrell			M M & Co
Secundra	1674	Drewing			M M & Co
H Bolckow	639				B & P S N Co
Kt Bachelor	4022	Pain			T M & Co
Islanda	3260	Anderson			M M & Co
King Arthur	1047	Mylcrist			B& P S N Co
Colaba	1108	Graham			M M & Co
Aarvak	555	Faye			C Narayendas
Imaum	2705	Pennerthy			K N & Co
Volute	2398	Carter			W & A G & Co
Peninsular	2919	Leigh			P & O Co
Culna	1464	Watson			M M & Co
Ethiopia	1304	Jackson			M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed. Vessel.	Ton	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
A Falls of Keitie	2150	Nixon			F M & Co
B Congo	1892	Smith	Karachi		F M & Co
C Java	920	McDiarmed	P Gulf	7-8	M M & Co
F Tabaristan	2206	Saunder	Karachi	6-8	T M & Co
L Satrunji	547	Ahmed			Shep'd & Co
M Courland	760	Esmail			Do
O Mozaffari	1387	Maloney	R S Ports	9-8	B&P S N Co
P Ellora	1453	Cole			M M & Co
Q Secunder	1035	Brebner	Mauritius	7-8	H S Sidick
R&D Dumra	762	Hirst	Karachi	9-8	M M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Indravati	513	Mohmed	Marmagoa	6-8	Shp'd & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed. Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
1 Cy of Bombay	2911	Snow	Karachi	7-8	K N & Co
2 Putiala	2998	Phillips	Zanzibar	6-8	M M & Co
4 Bisagno	2314	Brusosa	China	17-8	Crocco
5 Oriental	3085	Tillard	London	8-8	P & O Co
6 Nankin	2557	Benton	China	13-8	P & O Co
8 Bengal	2751	Valentine	China	13-8	P & O Co
10 Cromwell	1977	Woodruffe	Hull	10-8	M M & Co
16 W Bridge	2208	Chivers	Dunkirk	10 8	W&AG&Co

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
4	Falls of Keltie s	Nixon	Glasgow, June 20
5	Bisagno s	Alberto	Hongkong, July 11
	R Rubattino s	Sapcriti	Genoa, July 18

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
5	City of Lucknow s	Elliott	L'pool via Karachi
	Kola s	Rickford	Karachi
	King Arthur s	Mylcrist	Persian Gulf

The steamer Tabaristan, Captain Saunders, obtained her port-clearance yesterday, for Busorah.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Bisagno, for China.
" Bengal, for China.
" Chindwara, for Calcutta, &c.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVAL.

Aug. 1—Str. Itaura, Babb, Calcutta 6th July.

DEPARTURES.

Aug. 1—Strs. Purnea and Dupleix.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, August 4.

The P. and O. S. N. Co's s. s. Coromandel arrived here this afternoon.

HONGKONG, August 5.

The P. & O. Company's s s. Mazagon (Extra) arrived here from Bombay at day light to-day.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Silesia from Trieste left Karachi on the evening of the 4th inst. and is expected here on the afternoon of the 6th inst.

The German East Africa Line steamer Safari arrived at Zanzibar from Bombay on the 5th inst. Mombassa.

The N. Y. K. steamer Hiroshima Maru left Colombo for Bombay on the 4th instant.

The Florio-Rubattino Company's steamer Capri from Bombay arrived at Hongkong on the 5 instant.

DAILY EXPORTS.—August 5.

FOR LONDON.

Oriental s—5 cases peacock feathers, S and B Sajun; 4 cases nutmegs, R Dossa and Co; 5 cases wooden furniture and 1 case carpets M B Breslauer and Co; 27 cwt aloe fibre The Bombay Company; 65 cwt aloe fibre, S Mohanlal 14 chests tea, Shaw Wallace and Co; 2 cwt ivory and 127 cwt turmeric, S Kimatram and Co.

FOR HULL.

Cromwell s—8,526 cwt cottonseed and 525 cwt myrabollams, W Pecher; 1,510 cwt myrabollams, Ebjee Oomersey; 2,000 cwt castorseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR NEW YORK.

Oriental s—19 bundles moongmats, F P Bhumgara.

FOR BOSTON.

Oriental s—10 bales carpets, Finlay Muir and Co.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Congo s—60 bales sowree cotton, J A Begbie and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Westminister Bridge s—2,000 cwt linseed, Volkart Brothers; 2,011 cwt poppyseed, N Sundarjee and Co; 210 cwt gum, H Virdhor.

FOR ANTWERP.

Westminister Bridge s—403 cwt myrabollams, W Kipp.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Bengal s—500 bales cotton, Shingtai Co; 36 bales twist, Framji Sons and Co; 379 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 400 bales twist, Abraham J Abram; 300 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co; 250 bales twist, Tata and Co; 500 bales twist, R S N Talati and Co; 50 tons old iron, Tyabjee and Co.

BOMBAY COMMAND ORDERS.

BY THE LIEUTENANT-GENERAL COMMANDING THE FORCES, BOMBAY.

Head-quarters, Poona, 1st August, 1902.

The undermentioned Officer posted to the Bombay Command, will on arrival in India, be attached as Supernumerary to the Battalion specified, with a view to qualify for appointment to the Indian Staff Corps:—2nd Lieut E S Deane, Lancashire Fusiliers, to 2nd Battn, York and Lancaster Regt.

The following extract from the Bombay "Government Gazette" is re-published for information:—Poona Volr Rifle Corps—Lieut B Vaughan-Arbuckle, Royal Scots, to be Adjt, vice Capt R Rooth, with effect from the 3rd June 1902.

Appointments—The following extract from the Burma "Gazette," dated 19th July 1902, is re-published for information:—Capt C H Turner, 2nd Battn Suffolk Regt, is appointed to be Adjt of the Upper Burma Vol Rifles in the place of Capt M N Turner, whose term of office will expire on the 28th July 1902.

The undermentioned Officers have leave of absence:—

Royal Garrison Artillery—Capt J Kendall, Instr in Gunnery Bombay, in India, for four months on medical certificate.

Army Educational Dept—Lieut Col C. Grant, Depy Asst Adjt Genl for British Army Schools, Madras and Bombay Commands, to Simla, From 1st Aug 1902 to 29th Sept 1902, on privilege leave.

HOW TO KEEP COOL.

We strongly recommend all who suffer from the heat to add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the Daily Bath or Foot Bath.

A Condy's Fluid Bath imparts a most delightful sensation of coolness, freshness and purity, it invigorates the body and braces the nerves. The strengthening and cooling effects are Simply Magical. Tired or Tender feet are instantly relieved. Book on bottle contains full directions.

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HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale, or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce. Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem, Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10, Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.
CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5 per cwt., delivered free in Bombay. Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.
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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

⁂ All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 6, 1902.

THE UNIVERSITIES COMMISSION.

THE report and recommendations of the Indian Universities Commission are based on this one principle: that it is better for India that a comparatively small number of young men shall receive a sound and liberal education, than that a large number shall be passed through an inadequate course of instruction leading to a depreciated degree. One member of the Commission dissented from the report of his colleagues, Mr. Justice Banerjee, who, while anxious that the gifted few shall receive the highest training, desires that the bulk of the less gifted, but earnest seekers after knowledge may have every facility afforded to them for deriving the benefits of of high education. His note of dissent was quite unnecessary, for his colleagues also are desirous of placing higher education within the reach of earnest seekers after knowledge. But the general consensus of opinion among the witnesses examined by the Commission was that the standard of university training should be raised. Under the system advocated by the Commissioners in their recommendations, it is anticipated that the expense of college education will, in many cases, be increased, and it may be argued that the measures proposed will have the incidental effect of narrowing the popular basis of higher education. But to this argument the Commissioners reply that in all matters relating to higher education, efficiency must be the first and paramount consideration. The necessity for this reform was pressed upon the Commissioners in almost every centre in which they took evidence, and the adoption of this particular recommendation will not affect the poor but earnest seeker after knowledge, for there is an abundance of scholarships, stepping stones to the degree of proficiency to which the earnest seeker may aspire. As to the reforms suggested with regard to examinations, the exclusion of the School Final from the function of the university, and the suggestion that the Matriculation Examination should not be accepted as a test for any post in Government service, we doubt if friends of University reform will offer any objection. As the Commissioners remark, the School Final Examination ought to be sufficient evidence of fitness to enter the university. But at its present standard we are disposed to doubt if it is, and are glad to notice that the Commission does not bind itself to the suggestion adding to its remark the saving clause: "Failing this, the Matriculation Examination should be merely in additional subjects not included in the School Final Examination".

The report of the Commission is very exhaustive, and its recommendations are numerous and far reaching. Understanding that funds are not plentiful, and that the changes suggested may involve some expense, the Commissioners would have no new University created until the changes have been tested by experience, and Bangalore, Trichincpoly, Trivandrum, Nagpur, Rangoon and Aligarh will have to wait for the universities they are bent upon. The idea of making all universities teaching universities is to be encouraged, and in that respect the neighbouring presidencies may have something to learn from Bombay which, as the Principal of the Wilson College stated in his evidence, is without qualification a teaching university. The unwieldy Senates are to be overhauled, and the number suggested by Professor Sharp, viz., a hundred, has been adopted as adequate for all purposes. The Commissioners would have all existing rights to elect Fellows confirmed by statute. They would revise the list of ex-officio Fellows, and add to it the name of the Director of Public Instruction. But in order to keep the Senate efficient and sufficiently strong, they would make appointments and elections to the Senate for a period of five years with power to remove those who neglect their duties. In Bombay it was objected that this would operate unfairly on Fellows residing in distant cities. But the Commission get over that objection by recommending that existing Fellows not reappointed when the Senate is reconstituted should retain the honorary distinction of Fellowship for life, and that although no Fellowships shall be conferred merely as a compliment, honorary Fellowships may be so conferred. The evidence given in Bombay as to the Syndicate has borne fruit. The Vice-Chancellor gave it as his opinion that the Syndicate should be composed of not less than twenty members, so that committees could be formed for the disposal of the various matters, rules being made to enable them to bring them before the full body for decision when considered necessary. The Commission hold fifteen syndics to be enough, and would have the Syndicate recognised by law as the executive authority of the Senate, and some of its powers exercised independently of the Senate. They recommend five faculties only, rejecting the suggestions for those of Oriental learning, of Agriculture, of Commerce and of Theology. Agriculture they would have embraced under science, and hold that the growing demand for commercial instruction can be met otherwise. As to their rejection of the others, the Commission offer no explanation; enough that they do not recommend their adoption.

With regard to the affiliation of colleges to the existing universities, the Commission has many recommendations to make, some of which may give rise to further controversy, especially as Mr. Justice Banerjee leads the way. Each university, it is believed, requires new rules. Before a college is affiliated, the Commission would have the Director of Public Instruction report why the new institution requires affiliation and what are the guarantees of its financial stability. They would insist on every college keeping up to affiliation standard, on each college having a proper governing body, and on its not being dependent on the caprice of an individual, that affiliation be granted, not in general terms, but with reference to the subjects they are qualified to teach. They would have fees neither so high as to prevent the spread of education, nor so low as to tempt poor boys unfit for higher education. Here we have another point rendering Mr. Banerjee's dissentient note unnecessary. State scholarships, it is shown, would provide openings for really deserving poor boys, and while the Syndicate would prescribe the minimum fees for affiliated colleges, certain exemptions would be granted to philanthropic colleges designed to bring higher education within the reach of even the poorest classes. The Commission would affiliate no new second grade college, for they hold that if such institutions cannot rise to be first grade colleges, they should relapse into high schools. Mr. Banerjee thinks this is not only aiming a death-blow at the second grade colleges, but is injurious to the true interests of education. He admits that his colleagues have aimed at raising the standard of university education and college discipline, and that some of the measures of reform they advocate for the attainment of that object tend to place education under the control of Government and small bodies of experts, but he objects that they seek to reduce the control of what is known as the popular element, to repress imperfectly equipped colleges and schools, to deter students of average ability and humble means from the pursuit of knowledge. He contends, however, that they seek to sacrifice surface in order to secure height. According to his view, the solution they arrive it is only a partial solution of the problem, and that while they raise the height of the educational fabric they omit to broaden the base. Mr. Banerjee suggests no alternative plan, so far as the summary already before us shows. But we cannot see how he arrives at the conclusions he has placed on record. The resolution of his Excellency the Governor-General in Council, in review of the report has not yet been issued, but it may be expected at an early date, and we fail to see how it can go past the well-reasoned recommendations which the Commission has offered.

PORBANDAR STATE.

LIKE its predecessor, the Porbandar Administration report for last year contains a great deal about famine and plague, though happily both visitations were less severe in 1901-2 than in 1899-1900. As soon as the failure of the rains became apparent, relief measures were quickly adopted and the irrigational resources of the State enabled the cultivators to raise kharif and rabi crops. The State has several large water storage and distribution schemes approaching completion, and when these are finished, Porbandar will be considerably better equipped in famine protective works than any of the Kathiawar States. If the whole of the Chiefs in the Peninsular could be persuaded to common action, much more might be done to secure the protection of the various States from the effects of rain failure than is now possible, but in the meantime Porbandar alone reaps any advantage from the water-supply available in the Bhadar river. The geographical position of the State has favoured the construction of a weir across the river near its mouth, free of interference by neighbouring authorities, and this work gives Porbandar command of the whole of the water in the Bhadar for irrigation purposes. The undertaking was opened in October last, and during the succeeding months of drought the water was utilised to a considerable extent. By means of oil engines placed on the river bank, the impounded water was pumped on to the land. A defect in the gates of the weir, however, permitted sea water to enter at high tides, and as the water became salt its value for irrigational purposes was decreased. Grain crops did not grow, but jowari stalks, which are admirable as fodder, flourished, and were of great value. The defect in the weir gates has probably since been remedied, and this undertaking will undoubtedly be of great advantage to the State in succeeding years. The Khambala Tank work afforded employment for 1,600 pereon from neighbouring States in addition to a number of Porbandar people, and this project will be available for the next dry season. Besides incurring expenditure on these works, the State advanced money to cultivators for the sinking and repair of wells, and altogether 193 new wells were sunk and 150 repaired at a cost of Rs. 8,400. Needy cultivators were supplied with seeds and bullocks, and advances were also made for food and other requirements, the total amount disbursed in this manner being Rs. 50,508. Special arrangements were made for the relief of distressed Bhayats who were given advances, while a poor house was also opened for their benefit. Girasia ladies, we are told, would have died in their houses of starvation, had not his Highness come to their rescue and opened the Charity house. To provide gratuitous relief for those of the masses who were in need, a central poor house was opened, and in April there were 350 inmates who were being maintained at a cost of Rs. 600 per mensem. Three successive years of famine and pestilence with the consequent heavy expenditure have crippled the finances of all the Kathiawar States, and the report indicates that Porbandar is approaching financial difficulties. It is estimated that by the end of November the reserve balance will have almost disappeared, and the Dewan definitely declares that unless next season is very prosperous, or expenditure is curtailed all round the State will be placed in a very difficult position. At the beginning of last year there was a balance of more than nine and-a-half lakhs in the treasury, the year closed with a balance of six and three-quarter lakhs, and unhappily the indications are that expenditure will further increase after the manner of the past three years. The recent census shows that the population of the State has been reduced to 82,090, mainly owing to the excessive mortality in 1900 when 13,545 persons died. Fortunately last year there was no such dread total of deaths, the number being only 2,721, of which plague accounted for 233. With the better state of things prevailing, the police had much less work to do than in the preceding year. A number of outlaws headed by the notorious Sindhi Kasam Tamachi of Baloch in Junagadh limits gave trouble to various States but the majority of the gang were captured, and there is likely to be a decrease in the number of dacoities and robberies in consequence. Among the notable events in the year's history of the State was the birth of a son and heir to his Highness Rana Shri Bhavsingbji, an event which was marked by suitable rejoicings by the people, and public gifts by his Highness. The Chief of Porbandar has by the inauguration of wise and beneficial enterprises shown that he is keenly solicitous for the welfare of his subjects, and it is to be hoped that Porbandar as well as its neighbours may early experience a recurrence of more prosperous times than have recently been their lot.

AGRICULTURE IN ZANZIBAR.

THE annual report of the Director of Agriculture in Zanzibar displays a distinct desire on the part of the authorities to encourage the industries of that region in every possible way. Last year a great feature was made of the cultivation of vanilla, and a good deal of success appears to have met the efforts of planters. There are now over 13,000 vanilla "vines" under cultivation at Dunga alone, and the products of these plants have been well spoken of by London importers. The beans are stated to be of good quality well cured, and of excellent flavour, and they compare very favourably indeed with vanilloes from the Seychelles. It is suggested that, as is the case in Egypt in the sugar industry, a Government Depot should be instituted for the purpose of curing the products of small planters. The beans could be either sold outright to the authorities, or the latter could take a percentage of the vanilloes to meet the cost of curing. This system gives satisfaction in Egypt, and would no doubt be appreciated by the poorer planters in Zanzibar. The report on Cocoa is not so satisfactory, the trees having suffered during the year from blight. Coffee planting, however, is becoming an important industry. Tea, curiously enough, though formerly regarded as unlikely to pay in Zanzibar, is also absorbing a good deal of the attention of the planters; and the new process of manufacture invented by Mr. John Rogers, of tea tabloid fame, is likely to be adopted in Zanzibar. The new process, for the carrying out of which a company has been formed in Colombo, produces a soluble powder. It is cheaper than the ordinary methods adopted in the manufacture of tea, and the quality of the article produced is stated to be very good. It is hoped, therefore, that the "tea tabloid" will greatly stimulate consumption, and great things are expected of the industtry. India rubber is fairly extensively cultivated, and some interesting and, it is hoped, profitable experiments in fibre cultivation have been made. Chillies and cloves are still being cultivated with success, and the copra industry in also likely to experience a boom, there being a rapidly increasing demand for that article at Marseilles. One ship recently took 1,800 tons to the soap makers of Marseilles, and had further supplies been available she would have taken four times as much. The report, in concluding, mentions the Labour Bureau, which was organised at Dunga before the last clove season. Labour seems to be the key to the whole question of planting in Zanzibar. A very serious difficulty is experienced in getting the crops gathered in after they have ripened, and the remedy does not seem to be easily descernible. Planters have to pay £1 a month for their employees; and even then it is not certain that the men will finish the tasks which are set them. Of course, very few tropical products now-a-days would bear such a charge. A system of employing gaugers such as obtains in Ceylon is recommended, and no doubt this will in due time be adopted.

THE report of the Universities Commission is of a most comprehensive character, and contains a vast number of recommendations for improvements in the constitution of the university, in the standard of examinations, and in the status of higher education generally. M. Justice Banerjee, in a note of dissent, explains that the aim of his colleagues has been exclusively to raise the standard of education and discipline. This would tend to reduce the control of the popular element, to repress imperfectly equipped colleges and schools, and to deter students of average ability and humble means from the pursuit of knowledge. While yielding to none in his belief in the necessity for raising the standard of higher education, he is of opinion that an effort should be made at broadening the base of the educational fabric, and he desires so to adjust the system that, while the gifted few will receive the highest training, the less gifted shall have every facility afforded them of acquiring the benefits of high education.

THREE officers of the Quartermaster-General's Department are at present at Delhi in connection with the Durbar Camp arrangements, viz. the Quartermaster-General himself, General Henry, Major Cowper, D. A. Q. M. G., who is responsible for the camps of the Commander-in-Chief and the Lieutenant-Generals of the four Commands; Major Hudson, A. Q. M. G., on special duty, who has all the detailed camping arrangements in his charge.

THE New York "Tribune" report that the Standard Oil Trust will build in England twelve sister ships like the Kennebec. The Company's intent is asserted to be to carry 48 million gallons annually in its own vessels. This is ominous to the steamships now engaged in the trade, from which they will be ousted, together with hundreds of sailing ships.

MISS ABIGAIL ROBERTSON, a beautiful young woman, and member of a well-known New York family, recently brought an action against a flour firm for using her portrait as an advertisement on their boxes and barrels. The Court of Appeals has decided against her. The Court says that any person's portrait is public property. Advertisers have as much right to use it as a newspaper or a magazine. This is not the law in England.

Kitchener stories are ripe just now, and the Navy and Army Illustrated tells how a master tailor who bowled the Chief out just when De Wet was astride of the railway, and Lord Roberts had sent Kitchener down to organise mobile columns for the protection of the communications. Lord Kitchener was stopping remounts and drafts just as they arrived by train, and improvising mounted infantry companies with the arrival of every train-load. He had just secured a draft of 200 men and had told a callow subaltern off to command them: "You will want an adjutant," said the Chief. "I will find you one!" He looked down the platform and there saw a clean, smart-looking man, who had just arrived by the train. "Here, you come here!" The man obeyed. "You will be adjutant of this new mounted infantry column. This is your commanding officer!" "Very good, sir, but I don't know anything about mounted infantry duties". "You'll soon learn. What do you belong to?" "The—shire Regiment". "What is your rank?" You must not be senior to your new commanding officer." "I'm the master tailor, sir!" History does not relate anything further, beyond the fact that another officer was found to carry out the duties of adjutant to the column.

OTHER PEOPLE'S TRANSVAALS.

A LIST FOR REFERENCE.

BY FRANCIS GRIBBLE.

Let us put the Boer case against England at its worst, and assume, for the sake of argument, that our policy in South Africa has been wantonly to destroy the independence of two little nations that stand in our way, and that any Power with clean hands would be justified in intervening. The question then becomes pertinent: Whose hands are clean? It has been pointed out already in these columns that the hands of Holland are not clean, seeing that the Dutch wiped out the Swedes in North America and treated the Belgians as a conquered race in the United Netherlands. It must now be pointed out that even the Swiss protest against our conduct is not the protest of a people purely animated by a disinterested love of liberty. Our treatment of the Transvaal (so far as it has gone) is exactly paralleled by the treatment of the Canton de Vaud by the Bernese; but though the Bernese domination in Vaud lasted for more than two hundred years, the blessings of local self-government were never extended to the inhabitants. As for the great Powers, their record is altogether too bad to justify them in casting stones at us. Each of them has, in comparatively recent times, had Transvaals of its own to deal with, and has dealt with them without the least regard for the burghers' love of liberty. It seems worth while to make a list of other people's Transvaals.

GERMANY.

Let the case of Germany (including Prussia) be taken first, Prussia was concerned with Austria and Russia in the partition of Poland in 1772 and 1814. That the Poles did not desire to be partitioned is sufficiently proved by the Polish insurrections in 1830 and 1863, and by the agitation which the Poles of Posen are now conducting against the attempt of the Prussian schoolmasters to teach their children the catechism in the German language. In 1864 Prussia was concerned with Austria in the high-handed incorporation of Schleswig-Holstein in the German Confederation. It will be within the recollection of a great many Germans that England was then invited to interfere on behalf of the Danes for almost precisely the same reasons for which Germany is now solicited to interfere on behalf of the Boers. Then comes the treatment of Hanover in 1866. Because Hanover voted with Austria in the Diet on the question of mobilizing the Federal Army, Prussia delivered an unacceptable ultimatum, followed by an invasion, and by the Treaty of Prague wantonly annexed Hanover, together with Hesse, Nassau, and Frankfort, the Hanoverian King taking to flight with his treasures, much after the manner of Mr. Kruger. Decidedly the Germans have had too many Transvaals of their own to remonstrate against our treatment of our Transvaal, except with their tongues in the cheeks. One of their more candid commentators on the war has, in fact, quoted the Hanover analogy, and declared annexation to have been necessary for the same reason in both cases.

FRANCE.

Take France. The French pose, as the Germans do not, as the friends of the oppressed; but they have really been just as indifferent as the Germans to the rights of nationalities which it has suited their purpose to suppress. Napoleon I. established French kingdoms, much against the will of the inhabitants, in Naples, Westphalia, Spain, and Holland. Equally against the will of the inhabitants, he annexed the Valais, as the Department du Simplon, to France. The same policy was carried on, sometimes with hypocritical pretences, and sometimes with shameless cynicism, by Napoleon III. As a reward for the liberation of Lombardy in 1859, he insisted on the transference of Nice and Savoy to France, though the people of Nice and Savoy were pratriotically attached to Italy. Immediately afterwards he proceeded to force the Emperor Maximilian on the Mexicans, who wanted him so little that when they caught him they shot him. Finally, he endeavoured to arrange an annexation of Luxemburg without consulting the Luxemburgers, as "compensation" for the aggrandisement of Prussia in the Austrian War of 1866. The French will not, any more than the Germans, propose intervention with clean hands.

AUSTRIA.

Nor have the Austrians been one whit more reluctant to obtrude their rule upon people who did not desire it. They had no respect for Hungarian nationality, but accepted Russian aid in attacking it; while their position in Bosnia bears many resemblances to our position in the Transvaal and Orange River Colony. Decidedly it is not the Austrians who can remonstrate with us while they have Bosnia in their possession.

RUSSIA.

Nor can the Russians, do so without calling attention to the fact that there are at least three Russian Transvaals—to wit, Poland, Finland, and the Caucasus. The case of Poland I have mentioned and need not return to. The case of the Caucasus is the case of a people who had such an aversion to the rule of the Russians that they gave them a guerrilla war of forty years before they submitted. The case of Finland is more recent and better remembered. It is a case of the withdrawal by Nicholas II., without even the pretext of an insurrection, of all the privileges and autonomous institutions bestowed upon the Finns by the Tsar Alexander in 1809. The Finns did not, like the Boers, launch an ultimatum; they did not even tyrannize over Russian Outlanders. They do not know what is the reason why his Imperial Majesty's Government is unable to consent to their independence. Their case, in fact, is the worst case of all. After a fair contemplation of it, the idea of Russian remonstrance becomes nothing less than farcical.

ITALY AND AMERICA.

There remain Italy and the United States. Italy is a very young country, and is not proposing to interfere with us We need not, therefore, insist upon the fact that the King of Italy's ancestors, the Dukes of Savoy, took exactly the same line, though with less provocation, towards the liberties of the Republic of Geneva that we are accused of taking towards the two South African Republics. On the other hand, if the United States should venture upon remonstrances, we have only to mention Mexico. For the history of the Mexican war is, in a nutshell, that the United States, wanting some Mexican territory, went and took it. The United States cannot, any more than any other Power, approach the subject of our conduct in South Africa with clean hands and an unclouded conscience. Our policy, in short, even as interpreted by biassed or hostile neighbours, is only a particular example of the policy which all Powers alike adopt when it suits their purposes to do so. In this sense, other people's Transvaals are scattered all over the world.

There is, of course, the alternative view of the Transvaal business as the interference of the British Government to protect British subjects from the abuses of foreign jurisdiction. In that sense also other people have their Transvaals, and if they have not yet had their Transvaal wars, they may have them at any time. Brazil is full of German Outlanders, and the Argentine Republic is full of Italian Outlanders. Does any one seriously suppose that Germany and Italy are indifferent to their interests, or would be deaf to an Outlander petition setting forth such grievances as were enumerated in the petition of March 24, 1899! Only the fear of the Monroe Doctrine would hinder them from intervening; and it is not improbable that they would interfere in spite of the Monroe Doctrine, and risk the consequences. The conciliatory expedition of Prince Henry to the United States does not diminish the probability, though it may have been intended to withdraw attention from it.

THE annual statement of British shipping for 1901 shows that the merchant navy of Great Britain consists of 20,050 vessels, of 14,607,840 gross tonnage, an increase of over half a million tons as compared with last year. Vessels of 775,681 net tonnage were built for the British merchant fleet, and vessels of 207,452 tonnage were for foreign countries last year. Three hundred and twenty-six vessels of 240,482 tonnage were sold to foreigners during the year.

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

PREPARATIONS FOR THE CORONATION.

THE KING'S PROGRESS.

LONDON, AUG. 4.

Camps have been re-established in the chief parks for troops on duty for the Coronation, but they are less extensive than originally.

The troops will begin to arrive on Wednesday.

Numbers of workmen are busy re-draping and re-erecting stands and re-fitting seats in the shop windows.

Massive wooden barriers and gates are being re-erected across the streets abutting on the route of the procession.

LONDON, AUGUST 5.

The King yesterday ascended and descended the staircase on board his yacht without assistance.

The ex-Empress Eugenie has visited their Majesties.

The Japanese Admiral Idjumi has had an audience of the King.

BOER GENERALS' VISIT TO EUROPE.

A MONEY COLLECTING TOUR.

LONDON, AUGUST 4.

Before sailing, Generals Botha, De Wet and Delarey issued an address stating that the Boer Conference at Vereeniging in May last appointed them to collect moneys abroad for the widows and orphans who have been impoverished. Therefore, they ask the people to remain in the country and trust in God.

KAISER AND TSAR.

EMPEROR WILLIAM'S VISIT TO RUSSIA.

The Kaiser has sailed to Revel on board the "Hohenzollern" on a visit to the Tsar.

He will attend combined Naval and Military manœuvres.

Count von Bulow accompanies him.

THE RETURN OF AUSTRALIAN TROOPS.

OVERCROWDING ON THE TRANSPORTS

FURTHER ALLEGATIONS.

LONDON, AUGUST. 5.

An official enquiry has been instituted at Sydney into the cases of alleged overcrowding of the Drayton Grange recently reported.

The Britannic from Durban has arrived at Wellington. There were 55 cases of sickness and three deaths on the voyage.

Overcrowding is again alleged.

[It will be remembered that the Troopship Drayton Grange reached Australia last week with 2,000 troops on board. Among the troops were a hundred cases of measles and pneumonia; fifty of them being serious. Strong allegations were made as to overcrowding.]

BRITISH EAST AFRICA AND UGANDA.

THE QUESTION OF AMALGAMATION.

PROSPERITY OF BRITISH CENTRAL AFRICA.

In the debate on the Central East African Vote Lord Cranborne stated that the Foreign Office had not abandoned the hope of amalgamating Uganda and British East Africa. He refused to admit that the prosperity of British Central Africa was waning

OBITUARY

Sir Edward Hertslet is dead.

Sir Edward Hertslet K. C. B., was the son o Lewis Hertslet, a former librarian at the Foreign Office, and was born in 1824. He was employed in the Librarian's Department of the Foreign Office from March 23, 1840, till January 8, 1842, when he was appointed a supernumerary clerk in that department, and was permanently appointed on August 28, 1844. He was appointed sub-librarian on April 1, 1855; and Librarian and Keeper of the Papers on November 19, 1857. The rank of librarian in the Foreign Office was assimilated with that of the senior class of clerks in 1837. He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society, January 11, 1858. He was attached to the special Embassy during the Congress at Berlin, with a commission as Acting Secretary of Embassy in the Diplomatic Service; and was knighted by Her Majesty in recognition of his services at Berlin. Later he was one of the British delegates appointed to examine into the question of the boundary between the Netherland Territories in Borneo and those under British protection, June 28, 1889. He was created K. C. B. in 1892. He retired in 1894, but his services were retained till 1896. Publications: Map of Europe by Treaty; Map of Africa by Treaty; Hertslet's Commercial Treaties; British and Foreign State Papers; separate collections of Treaties regulating Trade between Great Britain and Foreign Austria, 1875; China, 1896; Italy, 1876; Japan 1879; Persia, 1891; Spain, 1878; Turkey, 1875 the "Foreign Office List"; and Recollections of the old Foreign Office, 1901.

SARUN STEAM TRAM.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST, 5,

With the arrival of Sir Allan Arthur in Calcutta the Sarun Steam Tramway Company begin proceedings.

CALCUTTA CORONATION FESTIVITIES.

The subscriptions to the Calcutta Coronation Festivities Fund now amount to Rs. 16,322 among his subscribers being the Viceroy with Rs. 1,500.

THE COTTON FOOTBALL SHIELD.

The final for the Cotton Football Shield was decided last evening when the Medical College beat the E. B. Railway team by two goals to nil.

THE BOERS IN CEYLON.

TWO MORE ESCAPES.

A notice has been put up at Nannoya Station, stating that another two prisoners-of-war have escaped from the Boer Camp at Diyatalawa. Their names and description are as follows:—

1. Joseph Johannes Thomasse, age 20, height 5 feet 10 inches, hair fair, build medium, marks nil, eyes grey.

2. Carl-Pieter Cronje, age 18, height 5 feet 9 inches, hair light, build slender, marks vaccination mark left arm, eyes blue.

Any person giving information with regard to the arrest of these prisoners-of-war will be rewarded. The notice is signed by the Station-master, Nannoya, and dated July 30th 1902.

THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

HIS EXCELLENCY AT BANGALORE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

BANGALORE, AUGUST 5.

In addressing Colonel Desarajurs and Captain Macquoid at the parade of the Mysore Imperial Service Lancers last night, the Viceroy said the display just witnessed of the horses lying down and standing entirely unattended under somewhat trying circumstances showed that considerable attention had been paid to their training by the officers mentioned and the commandant, and reflected great credit on the regiment. The subsequent manœuvres also showed that the regiment was well drilled. His Excellency remarked that he had not previously had an opportunity of seeing them on parade, and was very glad to be able to do so on this occasion.

His Excellency's remarks were translated to the officers of the regiment in Hindostani by the Hon'ble Colonel Robertson, British Resident.

At the subsequent visit to the New Imperial Service transport lines, his Excellency who was received by Colonel Mac Neill Campbell, was much struck with the completeness of all the arrangements for housing the men and horses.

Colonel Godfrey Jones, Military Secretary, Mysore, explained the design of the new transport cart and various improvements he had himself thought out in order to secure lightness with durability, and also labour-saving practical devices in harness.

At a quiet dinner held at the Residency last night twenty-five guests were present, who were afterwards joined by others who sang and played and helped to pass a pleasant time till midnight.

His Excellency did not leave the Residency the morning, but will attend the Horticultural Show this afternoon and leave for Cauvery Falls to-night, after a elaborate entertainment at the Prime Minister's residence.

LATER.

The weather being still inclement H. E. the Viceroy did not visit the Horticultural Exhibition held here this afternoon, but at 9-30 p. m, attended a grand entertainment given by Mr. Krishna Murti Dewan of Mysore, at his residence.

The arrangements were of the most elaborate order, 500 guests being asked. The weather fortunately improved after dinner, and the function was pronounced an unqualified success. His Excellency drove thence straight to the station, taking the train at midnight for Cauvery Falls.

NEW INDIAN MARINE TROOPING.

SIMLA, AUG. 4.

Small scale plans of the new troopship to replace the Indian Marine steamer Clive have been submitted to the Government, and large scale plans and specifications are now to be prepared.

The China gratuity for hospital assistants will amount to Rs. 120 for 1st class, Rs. 48 for 2nd class and Rs. 24 for others.

Lieutenant-Colonel Kentish vacates the command of the 1st Dorsets at the end of the current month, when his tenure expires.

Captain R. L. Bourchier, R. G. A., on leave has been selected for appointment to the Army Pay Department.

Special accommodation for sick officers is to be made in future on the Indian Marine steamer Harding when used for home trooping.

The appointment is sanctioned of Colonel E. Glennie, R. E., as Chief Engineer, Military Works Services, Bombay Command, vice Colonel Spratt Bowing vacated.

A reduction in the Staffs of the China Force is now settled. Brigadier-General Creagh will remain on in command with one Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General for Intelligence, two Field Engineers (one being temporary), two Assistant Field Engineers, one Telegraph Officer, a Principal Medical Officer, a Provost Marshal, a Principal Ordnance Officer, a Commissariat Officer, an Assistant Commissariat Officer, a senior Transport Officer, and a Treasure Chest Officer. The existing Railway Staff will be transferred to the Tientsin Railway. At Shanghai the senior officer will command, and there will be one Police Officer, one Treasure Chest Officer and one Garrison Quartermaster.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA'S MOVE TO CALCUTTA.

SIMLA, AUGUST 5.

The Viceroy directs that the offices of the Government of India are to close in Simla on Saturday the 1st November, and reopen in Calcutta on Monday the 3rd idem.

DACOITY AT SHENDRI.

POONA, AUGUST 5.

A dacoity took place in Shendri village, a small station on the Barsi Light Railway, on the night of the 29th ultimo. A gang numbering about twenty some of them carrying guns, entered the house of a cultivator named Dajee Appa. Fortunately nobody was hurt, but the gang carried away all the property they could lay hands on, and nothing has been heard of them since. There were other inhabitants living near by where the dacoity took place, but nobody went to the assistance of the cultivator. The Moglai police are making enquiries into the matter

THE SOUTHERN MARATHA RAILWAY.

TAKING OVER W. I. P. LINE.

POONA, AUGUST, 5.

A telegram has been received from England by the Agent of the Southern Maratha Railway to take over the Western India Portuguese Railway from July last. The authorities are making arrangements to take over the line.

BOMBAY AND THE CORONATION.

TREAT TO SCHOOL CHILDREN.

Mr. Adamjee Peerbhoy has intimated to the Anjuman-i-Islam, Bombay, that he will hand over a sufficient sum to enable the Anjuman to give an entertainment and a treat to the Muslim boys of the schools of the Anjuman, Municipal schools and various private schools of Bombay, in honour of the Coronation of His Imperial Majesty King Edward VII. on the 9th instant. The entertainment will be organized by the Anjuman at its high school buildings near Bori Bunder.

STATE SERVICE AT POONA.

A "Bomby Government Gazette Extraordinary" issued yesterday evening says:—The Governor in Council hereby announces that there will be a special service at St. Mary's Church, Poona, at 10-30 A. M. on Saturday the 9th instant, on the occasion of the Coronation of His Most Gracious Majesty King Edward VII. Emperor of India His Excellency the Governor and the Members of the Governor's Council will attend the service; and the attendance of all officers in the public service in Poona is invited. Full dress will be worn by officers entitled to wear uniform. Gentlemen not entitled to wear uniform will wear morning dress. Foreign Consuls in Poona desirous of attending the service are hereby invited to attend. Officials and their families will enter the church by the north door.

THE COLLISION ON THE G. I. P. RAILWAY.

MAGISTERIAL PROCEEDINGS.

ACCUSED DISCHARGED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUGUST 5.

Driver Jones who was held to bail in connection with the recent collision on the Ghauts appeared in Court before Mr. Keatinge Assistant Collector, to-day. Mr. Sealy appeared for the defence and Mr. Foard, Superintendent, Railway Police, prosecuted.

Mr. Foard said he wished to know if his Honour intended proceeding with the case. He said that it was found that the evidence they had to go on was most conflicting. Apart from the infallibility of the interlocking system of signals, the whole story was of a contradictory character. Driver Jones was the leading driver of No. 17 down engine. Behind him were Driver Rozello and Guard Jones. All these said they heard Jones whistling as he came up the incline. Driver Connell and Guard Smyth on the up train also admit having heard the whistle, but at a great distance off, while the station people deny having lowered the signal and say there was no whistle. Under the interlocking system, it was the opinion of experts that it was impossible for two trains to collide. The whole case for the prosecution rested on the interlocking system, which the prosecution, he understood, were prepared to prove could be manipulated from without.

By the Court: What I understand you to mean is that supposing he passed signals when they were against him he would he liable to prosecution for criminal negligence, but if there was fog which prevented seeing the signal what then?

Mr. Foard said it was generally admitted that there was fog, but if the signals were not seen, Jones would have had to treat them as danger signal. Jones, however, said that the signals were lowered for the up train and were only thrown up afterwards. In support of this he calls Driver Rozello and Guard Jones. Against this the prosecution have absolutely no evidence, except that of Mr. Dewey, District Traffice Suprintendent, who was travelling by the train. He says he saw signals at danger shortly after the trains collided. No fog signals were used on the Ghauts.

Mr. Sealy read a section from the Railway Act which enjoined the use of fog signals in conjunction, with ordinary signals. Taking into consideration the alternate theories in the case, and the fact that no fog signals had been used, his Honour said he did not see how the prosecution could stand, therefore he ordered that Jones's bail bond to be cancelled.

The magistrate ultimately passed the following order:—

Accused, Driver Jones, is sent up under a bail bond, but at the same time a report is submitted by the Railway Police requesting that he be discharged as there is not sufficient evidence to prove culpable negligence on the part of the accused. Two questions arose, first were the signals lowered so as to admit the down train of which the accused was driver? On this point there is no direct evidence for the prosecution, while the accused is prepared to call three witnesses to prove that the signals were lowered. On the other hand the Railway authorities allege that their interlocking system of signals is such that since the train had been admitted into the station the signal must have been against the down train. It is apparently, however, admitted, that it is probable that the signals may have been lowered to admit the down train and subsequently altered before the down train arrived at the reversing station. In view of this fact and the absence of direct evidence to show that the signal was up when the down train passed, while there is evidence from the defence to show that it was down. I think that the police are right in holding that there is no evidence against the accused to warrant a prosecution. The second point is this—supposing that the signal had not been lowered so as to admit the down train, it is admitted that there was a fog and in a fog things look different to what they are, and a signal might seem to be down though really it was not so. Can this be called culpable negligance? This question would depend on the amount of fog and the negligence would be somewhat difficult to prove. Apparently the Rules provide for the use of detonators in foggy weather, and there seems to be good reason why they should have been used.

Mr. Sealy then drew the Court's attention to an article in the "Mahratta" of the 27th July in which the case was commented upon as he considered to the detriment of his client. He considered it improper and unfair to his client that the paper in question should assume that Driver Jones was guilty before the case had been heard. His Honour said when accidents happened, newspapers generally commented upon them and condemned the negligence apparent or imagined that they assumed must have led to such an accident. In the present case the comment had not amounted to contempt of court as proceedings had not been instituted against Driver Jones. He would, however, draw the attention of the district magistrate to the matter.

BOMBAY FOOTBALL LEAGUE.

R. A. vs. BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

One of the most interesting games played this season in the Bombay Football League was contested last evening on the Cooperage by the team of the R. A. (Colaba) and the Bombay Gymkhana. Two of the R. A. team were unable to play, but their substitutes did themselves full justice, and the display of the team was not impaired much on that account. The Gymkhana have never played a better game. Their backs kicked spendidly, their half-backs kept the forward line going all through the game, and their goal-keeper did not make a single mistake. The R.A. were also in capital form, their left wing being especially fast. The first half was evenly contested. Scrivener and Noble several times got away for the Gunners, but Ward and Lidderdale were quite equal to all emergensies, and Loggart who only had one really difficult shot to stop fisted out in capital style. Several times the Gymkhana forward line got down, but their efforts were met with a very stout defence. The brothers Read were again conspicuous. Perhaps the fault of the forward line was that they did not play far enough out, and consequently missed several opportunities of getting away. The teams crossed over with the score sheet blank.

The second half was also evenly contested, Noble however at length got away for the Gunners and rolled the ball down to within ten yards of goal. Taggart was forced to come out to meet it, and being hustled, was not able to clear, and the ball rebounded from Noble into the net, a very soft and lucky goal for the Gunners. Shortly afterwards the Gymkhana got away, and R. Read was within an ace of shooting when within a few yards of goal. It looked like a certainty for the Gymkhana, but Read was pulled up for offside—a somewhat doubtful decision. Pursued by bad luck the Gymkhana, who were playing a capital game at this point, getting most of the play, were forced back into their own twenty-five, and a centre from Scruvener was headed through for the Gunners Taggart not having the slightest chance. The rest of the game was decidely in favour of the Gymkhana; the R. A. after this success being content to rest on their oars. The match ended:

R. A. (Colaba) 2 goals.
Gymkhana..............nil

The following is the League table up to date.:—

	P	W	L	D	Pts.
Royal Artillery	9	8	0	1	17
Oxford L I.	6	6	0	0	12
Bombay Gymkhana	9	3	3	3	9
Bombay Rovers	7	2	2	3	7
Telegraph Club	7	2	3	2	6
B V A	7	1	6	0	2
H M S Magdala	8	0	7	1	1

Two points are counted for a win and one for a draw.

DELAY IN CALCUTTA POLICE COURTS.

DEFECTIVE BENCH ARRANGEMENTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 5.

The Bengal Chamber of Commerce have asked the Local Government to institute full and searching inquiry into the conduct of business in the Calcutta Police Courts, with a view to ascertaining the actual cause of delays in disposal of cases, and to bring about a much needed improvement by better organisation and distribution of work, as they have reason to believe that the long postponements result from defective Bench arrangements.

CRICKET AT POONA.

GYMKHANA vs. BARONET CLUB.

POONA, AUGUST 5.

This match was resumed this morning, Field and Manners, the not outs, going in to face the bowling of Writer and Pavri. Manners was bowled at 60 by Kaka, who had relieved Pavri, and Greig joined Field. The partnership produced 125 runs, when the latter was caught and bowled by Meheronjee, Wood joined Greig, and at 200 was caught cleverly in the slips. Sprott got a life behind the wicket, and at tiffin the score stood at 206, of which Greig had made 89 in faultless style.

At 2-45 Greig, with a pretty cut for 3, compiled his century, being loudly cheered.

After luncheon Greig was eventually smartly held in the slips by Pavri. The remaining two bats helped to raise score to 336, when the innings closed. The Baronets went in for a second venture, but hardly with the enthusiasm of the preceding day. They lost wickets in rapid succession, Collabawalla, Daruwalla and Meheromji all were dismissed within 60. Pavri was the only one who made a stand, Gagrat had the misfortune to split his thumb in playing to Wood. Twenty minutes were left and the visitors were just two above when Sprott decided to draw stumps. The game ended in a draw in favour of the Gymkhana.

The following are the scores:—

BARONET C. C.

FIRST INNING.

Dr Pavri, b Greig	0
Mr F Colabawalla, b Greig	31
Mr D M Raja (junior), b Greig	59
Mr D M Raja (senior), b Greig	8
Mr R Meherhomjee, l-b-w, b Wood	15
Mr Daroowalla, b Lumsden	26
Mr Gagrat, c c Sprott, b Field	27
Mr P J Chiney, run out	36
Mr Polishwalla, b Wilkins	40
Mr Writer, b Greig	6
Mr Kakajee, not out	7
Extras	10
Total	257

POONA GYMKHANA.

FIRST INNINGS.

Major Field, c and b Meherhomjee	72
Mr Wilkins, b Writer	3
Mr Tilard, b Writer	5
Major Hazelton, c Chinoy, b Pavri	5
Mr Manners, b Kakaji	16
Capt Greig, c Pavri b Meheromji	157
Capt Wood, c Raja (Junior), b Pavri	7
Mr Lumsden, b Meherhomjee	0
Mr Sprott, c Chenoy, b Pavri	52
Mr Cahill, b Pavri	3
Mr Sargent not out	3
Extras	13
Total	336

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O	R	M	W
Mr Writer	31	82	4	2
Mr Kakajee	30	43	6	4
Mr Pavri	10	83	1	1
Mr Polishwalla	8	27	1	0
Mr Meheromjee	16	17	0	3
Mr Raja (Junior)	5	18	0	0

BARONET C. C.

SECOND INNINGS.

Mr Pavri, c and b Lumsden	33
Mr Colabawalla run out	20
Mr Daruwalla, b Greig	2
Mr Meheromji-b-w Lumsden	18
Mr Raja, Junior b Wood	10
Mr Gagrat not out	8
Mr Chenoy, b Wood	0
Mr Raja, (Senior) not out	3
Total	84

BOWLING ANOYSIS.

	R	M	R	W
Mr Greig	14	24	4	1
Mr Wood	11	38	1	2
Mr Lumsden	9	22	2	2

A MADRAS DIVORCE CASE.

MADRAS, AUGUST 5.

At the High Court here to-day Mr. Justice Boddam heard a suit brought by Captain Hodgson, 22nd Madras Infantry, for dissolution marriage with Violet Gertrude, his wife, on the ground of adultery with Captain Moore, 2nd Madras Lancers. His Lordship after hearing counsel read evidence taken in England on Commission, and after examining the petitioner, passed a decree nisi with costs. The damages which were originally claimed at Rs. 30,000 were by consent reduced to Rs. 7,500, and the co-respondent was allowed to pay the same in three instalments. His Lordship also allowed interest on the damages at six per cent.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SIMLA, AUGUST 5,

It has been decided that Native Officers, warrant officers and N.-C. O.'s, soldiers and public followers who served in South Africa during the war are to receive a war gratuity according to the rates laid down in Army orders of 1901.

A grant of ten rupees each has been sanctioned towards clothing to the veterans who served in Indian army at the siege of Delhi in 1857, and who may be in need of such assistance to enable them to attend the Delhi Coronation Durbar.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, interrupted.

AFRICA—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, perfect, Via Lisbon, St. Vincent, perfect.

Communication with Bolama interrupted.

Cable Puerto Plata Martinique interrupted.

Cables Dominique Martinique, St. Lucia Martinique, Guadaloupe Martinique, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, St. Lucia, and Grenada interrupted.

Telegrams will be conveyed frequently by steamers.

Cable communication with Martinique is open via Lisbon and Cadiz.

Telegrams can only be accepted at sender's risk.

Code Addresses should not be used.

Cable anger Califanda interrupted.

Bhambo Route to China interrupted beyond the British Frontier.

Cable Guantanamo mole St Nicolas interrupted.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay. from the United Kingdom during the 24th hours ending at 8 p. m. on the 5th August 1902.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	4	8	45 p.m.	11	52
Teheran	5	12	27 p.m.	—	35
Suez	5	3	0 p.m,	—	9

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 5th August, 1902.

—	Maximum Time.		Minimum Time.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	7	0	1
" Karachi	0	8	0	1
" Madras	0	14	0	11

A GREAT deal of conflicting gossip is current about the King, his illness, the Coronation, and so forth remarks a well-informed London correspondent "It has been suggested in some quarters that the case could not have been so serious as it appeared, having regard to the King's remarkably rapid recovery. On the other hand, those in a position explain this by declaring that his healthy constitution, his great pluck and vitality supported him splendidly through the crisis. I was told, and on the authority of the Prince of Wales, that the operators found their patient much younger than his age, and more like a man of five-and-twenty than sixty."

BIJAPUR NOTES AND NEWS.

The cry is still rain, rain, but, writes our local correspondent, by this time we have given up all hopes of a successful kharif season. In the northern half of the district indeed only about one-eighth of the kharif lands have been sown at all, and even these are likely to fail entirely. In the Southern Talugas things are a trifle better, and if rain falls within the week there may yet be moderately good crops. We are now pinning our hopes upon good rain in September, our wet month. The numbers of beggars and and vagrants in Bijapur town are rapidly increasing and the Municipal Poor House is choked to over flowing with over three hundred inmates. A Government Poor House or Kitchen (to use the correct-term) is about to be started at the Ibrahim Rauza mosque, which as everybody knows who has ever visited Bijapur, is the chief show place of the town. The long rows of stone-built rooms running round the mosque and mausoleum and originally intended for the accommodation of devotees make admirable cover for the destitute.

An effort is at the present moment being made to effect an improvement in the weaving industry which has sunk to a low ebb in this district. The outworn contrivances which served in by gone centuries for the weavers, are totally unable to compete with the modern implements, and there is a considerable danger of the ancient art of weaving falling into entire disrepute. To avert such a catastrophe the District Local Board has just appointed a sub-committee to try and introduce the fly-shuttle which was invented by Kaye in the eighteenth century and has been in use for a hundred and fifty years in England and Ireland. It is intended to obtain a skilled workman from Calcutta, and a stock of fly-shuttles. Classes will be started at four main centres of the weaving industry, beginning with Bijapur itself. It is hoped that an interest in this modern improvement may be hereby stimulated. The weavers who attend the first classes will be expected to instruct others for a given time, and gradually by these means a knowledge of the fly-shuttle may be extended all over the district. It may be impossible to overcome the deep-rooted prejudice against any change in the old system, but the experiment is worth the trying, and in fact is the only means of preserving this time-honoured industry.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

THE PHILIPPINES.

THE WITHDRAWAL OF THE FRIARS.

LONDON July 19.—The "Daily Chronicle" states that the Pope is intensely displeased with the manner in which the Cardinals conducted the negotiations with the American authorities in regard to the withdrawal of the Spanish friars from the Philippines. The Pope has overruled the Cardinals. He declares that the Americans' demands are reasonable and states his readiness to treat personally with Mr. William H. Taft, the Governor of Manila.

THE BRITISH NAVY.

OFFER TO PURCHASE NEW SHIPS.

London, July 19.—The British Admiralty have, it is announced, offered to take over next year the warships at present under construction for the South American Republic of Chili.

[It will be remembered that Chili and Argentina recently concluded a treaty favouring arbitration and the restriction of armaments and one of the conditions was that existing orders for new ships should be cancelled.]

LOSSES OF TREK OXEN AND WAGGONS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

THE COMPENSATION PAID.

London, July 20.—The Public Accounts Committee report that £730,000 was paid in a single year for the loss and capture of trek oxen and waggons. The system of taking vouchers for supplies in the field is said to have been very imperfect.

INDIAN INVENTIONS AND DESIGNS.

APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act during the week ending 25th July 1902:—

Lieutenant James Walker, assistant engineer, Public Works Department, 7, Arsenal Road, Poona, Bombay, for an automatic flood gate. Cecil J. Chadwick civil engineer, of 7, Voyle Road, Rangoon. for a night-soil cart. Alexander Williams, educationist, at Jacobs Circle, Mahaluxmee, Bombay, for an automatic centrifugal centripetal motor wheel worked by sliding weights on revolving screw spoket. Ferdinand Fritz, engineer, of 33, Rosslyn Hill London, for improvements in the manufacture of fuel from peat. Bernhard Kirsch, professor, of 50, Sternwartes Strasse, Vienna XVIII, Austria, and Adolf Pessl, merchant, of 8, RathhawsStrasse, Vienna 1, Austria, for improvements in braiding machines. Hubert Joseph Boeken, civil engineer, of Dueren, Rhineland in the empire of Germany, for improvements in or relating to a machine for divesting parts of plants of their fleshy substances. Owen Hague Bayldon, Cheps Tow Villas, Bayswater London. and Harry Edward Morriss, engineer of 82, Stroud Green Road, Finsbury Park, London for improvements in means for mixing oil gas with the requisite quantity of air in the mixing chambers of oil gas furnaces. Albert Walter Sullivan, engineer, of 4575, Lake Avenue, and William Renshaw, engineer, of 4421 Ellis Avenue both of Chicago, Cook County, State of Illinois, United States of America for improvements in pneumatically actuated car doors. George Smith Heatley, veterinary surgeon, of Wellwood house, Morpeth, in the county of Northumberland, England for improvements in bedsteads and mattresses. The Badische Anilin and Soda Fabrik, of Ludwigshafen-on-Rhine, in the German empire. The production of indigo in an improved condition for transport, storage and use. Daniel Rector Smith and Marquis Lindsay Smith, dental surgeons, both of 18, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta, British India for improvement in vulcanite dental plantes, and the process of manufacturing the same. Thomas Aspinall, analytical and manufacturing chemist, of 42, Gilnow Road, Bolton in the county of Lancaster, England. for improvements in or relating to the method of seizing and finishing cotton, linen and the like fabrics. Francis William Packham, master mariner, of 16, Strand Road, Calcutta, for a compass course register. Edward Daw Mashiter Hooper, conservator of forests, Madras, for improvements in the fastening of doors, windows and the like. Alfred Henry Martin, assistant of Messrs. Stewart and Company, coach-builders, Calcutta, for a special wheel block for effectually gripping and securing railway wagons on rails when left standings, on sidings, and thereby preventing wagons from running-away.

THE RAILWAY ACCIDENT ON THE NORTH-WESTERN.

PERSONAL NARRATIVE.

LATER information concerning the serious railway accident at Khatauli on the North-Western Railway shows that two more natives have succumbed to the injuries they received bringing up the death total to eighteen. All the wounded persons, European and native, were conveyed to Meerut for medical treatment. One European lady is said to be in a very precarious state but up to eight this morning was alive. A second class carriage containing most of the European passengers had been attached at Meerut, and consequently, was next to the engine. The members of the Stanley troupe are said to have been the unfortunate occupants of this carriage. It is rumoured that the fatal catastrophe was due to the train running over the curves at the tie points above the sanctioned speed of ten miles an hour. The exact spot where the derailment occurred was No. 3 points, almost opposite the station goods shed. Four carriages were completely wrecked, the woodwork being reduced to splinters. The work gang removed most of the debris and by making a slight diversion of the rails, trains were running as usual about fourteen hours after the accident.

All persons whose injuries were of a slight nature were forwarded to their destinations. An intelligent clerk employed in some Government office at Muzaffarnagar says: We were just reaching Khatauli when the compartment I was in near the end of the train was violently shaken. Looking out of the window I saw the driver and a pointsman standing on the permanent way. They called out: "Utaro Utaro!" I jumped from the carriage, the other occupants following my example. Numbers of people were lying near the rails. The front carriages were utterly destroyed. Several Sahibs were very badly hurt.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

BIG CRICKET SCORES.

YACHTING AND GOLFING NOTES.

THE AMERICAN LAWN TENNIS MATCH.

LONDON, JULY 18.

DURING this week batsmen have been reaping a rich harvest at the expense of the bowlers, who for the best part of the season have had matters all their own way. It is doubtful if twenty centuries have ever before been made in seven fixtures during three days, and it may be a long time ere the performance is repeated. However, there is little need to grumble, for although nearly 7,300 runs have been scored for the loss of 193 wickets, giving an average of about 37 per wicket, only two of the seven matches started on Monday have been left drawn. The selection committee will no doubt find it a difficult matter to decide who shall be kept out of the Manchester match. A correspondent points out that the selection of Lilley is not in accordance with "the dictum of Clarke of Notts: Choose your best wicket-keeper, do not consider his batting." This is exactly what was done, it being our opinion that the Warwickshire stumper is the best in England, quite apart from his batting. The suggestion that Huish is a better wicket-keeper we do not admit. Again our correspondent would not play Rhodes unless the wicket is wet. Rhodes's bowling performances at Bradford against Essex is the best answer to this. The batting of Denton, whom our correspondent would also leave out, is sufficient proof of his value in an England team. The overwhelming victory of the Champions over Essex was practically assured at the close of play on Tuesday. Rhodes who bowled grandly on a perfect wicket, secured his hundredth victim this season. On one or two occasions it appeared that Rhodes has lost some of his skill, more particularly during the last few matches, but his performance on a plumb wicket, seven for less than 18 runs each, is proof that he is still the greatest bowler of the present time. Some people are of opinion that he has been unfairly treated of late on account of his falling off, and that using him as a change-bowler is not the way to encourage him to improve. The famous Yorkshire captain is undoubtedly the best judge, and no one knows better than he how to use the team he has so ably led to victory during the last few years. Nor is Rhodes the man to grumble at Lord Hawke's methods of captaincy.

One does not contemplate the match at Hastings between Sussex and Surrey with any particular degree of satisfaction. There is the same sort of feeling about it as there was concerning the drawn Sussex vs. Yorkshire match. Games are played with the object of being won and when that object is unattainable there is very little use in "mammoth" scores. Nor is it any good to blame the bowlers. A captain who, in a heavy scoring match, had the courage to declare an innings closed at the earliest practicable moment and put his opponents in would be setting a noble example. The fact that early in the afternoon of the second day it was evident that the match could not be ended robbed the game, of all interest. Nevertheless it is idle to ignore the fine batting displays. The "mammoth" score of 705 for eight wickets is the largest recorded against Surrey, being one more than that scored by Yorkshire at the Oval in 1899. Heavy scoring is always excepted at Brighton, but at Hastings it is not usual. Ranjitsinhji's innings of 234 not out was one of his best displays. His batting at times was fierce yet perfectly safe, and he was batting only 255 minutes. Surrey found runs easy to get, and Abel and Hayward, although playing carefully at first, hit out splendidly, and together with Captain Bush added no fewer than 445 out of a total of 552. Dowson failed to score, but he was the only successful bowler, his five wickets costing 137 runs. Richardson secured one wicket at a cost of 142 runs, and Lockwood gave away 98 runs without getting a wicket. Notts found no difficulty in beating Derbyshire by seven wickets. The result was principally due to the batting of Iremonger and W. Gunn, who had secured centuries, and the bowling of Wass. At times both Gunn and Iremonger batted with extreme caution and in true Notts style, whereas Anthony's 89 was the result of free hitting made in a little over one hundred minutes. At one time Derbyshire looked like saving the match, E. M. Ashcroft, who is a batsman of the highest rank, played a masterly innings of 95, and received excellent help from T Forester. We shall hear more of Ashcroft ere long. The Lancashire and Worcestershire match, left drawn, was remarkable for level and consistent scoring. Lancashire are often on the verge of doing great things, but generally fail at the critical period.

Although one would much rather see matches finished than centuries scored, yet every lover of the game will join in congratulating Dr. W. G. Grace on his 200th hundred—scored this week at the Crystal Palace. To praise Dr. Grace, who is fifty-four to-day, is unnecessary. As Bannerman, the Australian player, once said, Grace has forgotten more cricket than anyone else ever knew, and yet remains the greatest exponent of the game. "Punch" once modestly expressed the hope that at 63 we should see Grace score 48 (the numbers were selected to match a rhyme). We are more likely to see him make 100 at 65. The other features of this match were the sterling play of Rawlin (122, not out) for M.C.C., and the 161 of the young Australian, Poidevin. May, one of Grace's recruits, was very successful with the ball. With Hampshire one naturally feels sympathy. They play the game play it well as a rule, but they are outclassed. Their defeat by Kent was certainly decisive. The Men of Kent (or were they Kentish Men?) were seen at their best, and no fewer than eight Hants men had a try to get them out, whereas only four Kent men were called on to bowl. Mr. Mason has, now got his somewhat erratic team well in hand and that it will finish up high in the championship list there is little doubt.

When the thermometer is in the eighties, only the most enthusiastic care to practise the royal and ancient game of golf during the heat of the day—at least, on inland courses. A refreshing breeze coming off salt water may temper the heat on links that lie by the seaside and render the enjoyment of golf more than possible. Elsewhere, during such glorious summer weather as we are now experiencing, most people prefer to take their golf towards sundown. As the shadows lengthen and the fragrant air, heated by many hours of brilliant sunshine, grows perceptibly cooler, the golfer feels refreshed, reinvigorated, fit to execute those slashing drives from the tee, long, straight, brassey shots, and deft approaches wherein he takes pride. Let him beware of the hole that faces due west. It may even be well to employ a fore caddie. Full in his eyes, just clear of the horizon, lies the blazing sun, and if his tee-shot vary but a little from the right direction, he will in all probability fail to catch so much as a glimpse of the ball speeding through the air. In constructing golf courses it is well, so far as may be possible, to avoid laying out holes that necessitate a tee-shot directly from east to west. Golfing affairs have been singularly quiet since the Open Championship was decided. Three or four tournaments and half a dozen professional matches have been held, but none of them excited much interest. It will be remembered how last year Braid and Vardon toured about in Scotland, hugely to the gratification of the Open Champion's fellow-countrymen, whose enthusiasm at times grew almost embarrassing. Alexander Herd has deserved no less well of his "brither Scot," so it is satisfactory to learn that he also is to make an expedition to North Britain. He will be at troon on Thursday next to play a match with Willie Fernie, who is sure on his own green to make a good fight with the Champion. There will probably be a professional competition at Carnoustie, Forfarshire, in which Braid as well as Herd may take part, and the tour is likely to include a visit to Edinburgh and exhibitions of the game on the fine links of the Burgess Golfing Society at Brunton. The great match of 100 a side between Mortonhall and the society named above was carried through without a hitch. There was no delay in starting the competitors, and all the matches were concluded within a reasonable time; half the games were decided on the Mortonhall links and half at Barnton. The match was held last year for the first time, Mortonhall winning by 84 holes, and they repeated their victory last week, albeit by the reduced majority of 61 holes. It reads like rather a crushing defeat, but is equivalent in reality to a win by six holes between teams of ten aside.

Though the German Emperor's Meteor arrived at Dover an easy first in the yacht race from Heligoland to Dover, she could not claim first prize, having to concede Lasca three hours. From the start on Monday afternoon the Meteor took the lead but a fast run was rendered impossible on account of the very light breeze prevailing. It was believed that the race could hardly be finished but during Tuesday the breeze freshened and tended to make a good finish. A good spread of canvas was carried by the champion German yacht, and, sailing magnificently, she reached Dover over two hours ahead of her nearest rival, Navahoe. Lasca finished 2hrs. 28mins later, but, thanks to her liberal allowance, captured the first prize. Meteor had to allow Clara and Navahoe two hours, Lasca three, and Comet four. The International crews, thirteen in number, who will compete for the International Cup at Cork, have arrived on the course. The eights of the Leander, Magdalen (Oxford), University College (Oxford), and Emmanuel (Cambridge) Boat Clubs have settled down to steady practice. The Berlin crew were out yesterday, and their quick stroke was much admired. The Dublin University representatives were also on the water during the day. The nothern crews from Derry and Coleraine are expected to-morrow.

There is one event of the Bisley meeting that never displays any sign of diminishing interest. This is the firing for the Ashburton Challenge Shield, first given in 1861 by the third baron of that name. It is the great day for the public schools, and the friendly rivalry of the young riflemen is one of the most pleasing illustrations of sport pure and simple. Each of the eights entered has a host of sympathisers in parents, friends, and fellow-pupils, and the progress of the competition is watched with unflagging attention from the first shot to the last. The zest thrown into their work by all the teams is refreshing to the eye of the beholder, and so well have the boys profited by their instructors in musketry that they get off their shots with a promptitude which some of their seniors might occasionally copy with advantage. The elements of the picturesque are not altogether lacking, and although the formal parade of the schools at the offices of the Council has been now dispensed with, the smartness and soldierly bearing of the boys never fail to impress. They came up to-day with some changes in uniform. The lads from some of the English schools had donned the new regulation dress of the battalions to which they are affiliated, and many of them were in a uniform largely corresponding to that of the colonial regiments, with the slouch hat and the khaki putties. They looked as workmanlike as if they had just returned from a spell of active service. The ordinary conditions of the Ashburton are seven shots at two distances of 200 and 500 yards. The competition is open to one team of eight pupils from such schools as have a bona fide volunteer corps that is annually inspected and reported upon to the military authorities and of such schools as competed previous to 1879. The special conditions are that every competitor must be under twenty years of age, and must belong either to his school corps or some other corps. The time allowed is eighty minutes for each distance, and one point is deducted for each minute of overtime. Each team is in charge of a representative of the officer commanding the school corps.

On Thursday there was a record number of teams competing, 35 entering as against 26 at the last meeting, and several appeared for the first time from across the Border. Glenalmond and Blair Lodge sent their kilted representatives, the former in the tartan of the famous Black Watch and the latter in the distinctive garb of the Glasgow Volunteers. When the boys got down on to the mats at the 200 yards range a few minutes before noon indications pointed to quite an exceptional attendance of visitors at the roped off enclosure. Amongst the best-known spectators was the Countess of Aberdeen accompanied by a son and daughter. She was chiefly interested in the shooting of the Wykehamists, as the Winchester team contained a representative of the house of Huddo in the person of Corporal Gordon. The great increase of the number of schools entered necessitated the use of four butts, and there was a long array of marking-boards adorned with the arms and mottoes of the schools. The weather was almost perfect, and the uniforms and the ladies' toilets made quite an animated picture in colours. The wind was blowing pretty strongly from the left front, but did not seem to be doing much mischief at this short range of 200 yards. It was not long before interest became mainly centred in the Cheltenham eight, and in a less degree in the Charterhouse, Wellington, and Eton teams. But as the individual totals approached their completion it was seen that remarkably fine form was being shown by the Cheltenham lads. When the last of the eight had carried out his rifle it was found that the marking showed an average of a little below 32 points, and that five out of the eight members of the team had to their credit an average of 33.25, and this notwithstanding the fact that one boy's score had not risen higher than 25. Cheltenham thus finished the team total at 200 yards with 254, and stood at the top of the list, Charterhouse being second with 245, Wellington third with 242, and Eton fourth with 240. There was a much larger attendance when the second range of 500 yards opened after lunch. The Camp Commandant (Major General Lord Cheylesmore), Brigadier General Sir Henry Fletcher, M.P., and members of the Council were amongst those who watched the progress of the shooting, and carriages laden with occupants were drawn up at the ropes.

THE LATE MR. BOTA'S BEQUEST.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The public seem to be earnestly considering the question as to how the munificient bequest of the late Mr. Bota can best be utilized. Some would have a new college at Surat for the reason among others that Mr. Bota was one of their own. As to this question I agree with those who oppose it. With three large Arts Colleges in Bombay and one at Baroda, all within a few hour's distance from Surat, I fail to see how the necessity for an additional college at Surat can be established. The question then to be considered is how the bequest is to be utilized. I venture in this connection to make a suggestion, and before doing it I must confess that I am ignorant of the actual terms of the bequest. If I am not mistaken no specific form of charity has been mentioned, and hence all the suggestions. In my humble opinion the funds can best be utilized by the establishment of an Anglo-Oriental College for Mahomedans similar to the one at Aligarh. In advocating an institution exlusively for the benefit of the Mahomedans I am afraid I shall be stigmatized as being narrow and sectarian in my views, but I must state that I am actuated by no such motives. Mahomedans in their present backward condition are considered to be a great impediment to the advancement of the present generation. Government also, for state reasons, would like to see Mahomedans coming up to the standard of education reached by the Hindus and the Parsis. Any attempt therefore at raising the standard of education among the Mahomedans would not, I hope, be stigmatized as narrow or exclusive in its views but be admitted as based on broad principles. If a strong impetus is now given to Mahomedan education, I am sure that within a few decades if the Mahomedans are not able to walk side by side with the other races in their onward progress they will at least be within a measurable distance from them.

It might perhaps be argued whether, considering the general apathy of the Mahomedans, it would not be risking the funds in starting an institution of the proposed magnitude. To this I would reply that the scheme is not likely to fail. The Anjuman-i-Islam of Bombay and the Sind Madrassen would be good feeders. Then again it is not absolutely necessary to start it on a grand scale all at once. Let the beginning be small. By way of inducement let the institution be free in the commencement. Let the department of Public Instruction be first consulted with a view to ascertain how many of the Mahomedan boys already in Government and aided schools and colleges and those in the Presidency who forego education for want of means are willing to join the institution. In the beginning everything must be in proportion to the requirements. The funds which can't be utilised might be allowed to accumulate for the present, and by way of additional precaution the whole scheme might be made provisional and wound up if it fails to answer the expectations held of it, say within a period of five years. In conclusion I would place the institution under European supervision, and would further subject it to supervision by the Department of Public Instruction in this Presidency. I would not locate it in any city. Let it be in one of the suburbs, and if possible at Rander itself.—Yours, &c.,

MAHOMED VALLIBHAI, Merchant.

Hill Road, Bandora, 5-8-02.

ALLEGED FORGERY AND PERJURY.

Yesterday morning at the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. D. B. Binning, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Sloan charged Bhaichand Naron, Gordhan Gopal Soni, Shapoorji Hormusji Todiwala, Verjivandas alias Kalidas Bhaidas, Vithal Jumakhram, and Luxmidas Nagordas, with conspiring to forge a will, using as genuine a forged document, perjury in a judicial proceeding, and aiding and abetting each other in the commission of those offences. Mr. Bowen, Solicitor, of Messrs. Little and Company appeared for the Public Prosecutor, while M. Oliviera, pleader, defended the first and fifth accused. Mr. S. B. Spencer, pleader, with Mr. Dinshaw Jijibhoy, solicitor, of Messrs. Ardeshir Hormasji and Dinshaw, the second and the third accused, and Mr. S. B. Kapadia, pleader, the fourth and the sixth accused. Mr. Bhaishanker, solicitor of Messrs. Bhaishanker, Ranga and Girdharial, with Mr. Velinker, pleader, watched the case on behalf of the executors of the will of Bai Nurhudabhai, widow of Jadia Hariwallabh Gulabchand.

Mr. Cama, solicitor, was further examined by Mr. Bowen. He said that he had received a copy of an affidavit filed by Bechar Jumakhram, brother of the fifth accused. In that affidavit certain allegations were made against the first, the second, and the fourth accused. He had asked the accused, his clerk, to ask the others to make affidavit in rejoinder.

Witness contined that the second accused had advanced him Rs. 260 in all with instalments on different dates for the expenses of the High Court suit. Witness was shown the book containing the will in question. He said that he did not see the words "in the presence of the testator" near the attestation.

Krishna Govind Yadoo, a convict, said that he was convicted for forgery a year ago at Poona. He knew the second and the third accused. He came to know the second accused in the year 1900 in the shop of one Rustumjee Tarwalla. He was sent for by Rustumjee as Sanjana wanted him. In the shop he saw the second accused and Sanjana.

Mr. Bowen: What happened there?

Witness: I object to answer.

Magistrate: You must answer.

Witness: I object to answer. The objection of the witness being recorded, witness continued that there was some conversation between him and the second accused about making a certain signature. Second accused said that a will was to be signed to which he replied "get it I will do it." The will was of the Hariwallabh Gulabchand. The second accused said that he would get the will next morning. He went to Tarwalla's shop next morning where the second accused came with a will. There were Rustumjee, the shopkeeper, Gordhan and witness only in the shop. He went with the second accused into a corner. Second accused left the will there in the shop. That afternoon he took the book to Bandora to Rustumjee's house. It was on the 12th January 1900. The will was in a book called "vahi" or account.

Witness was shown the book containing the will. He said that he could not say whether the book was the same, but the contents of the will in that book were the same. That was the will he signed at Bandora about two or two and-a-half years ago. The forgery he committed in the first forgery case was he believed after the present forgery. After having signed the book he took it back to Tarwalla's shop next day. He went to Tarwalla's house at Bandora alone and came back to his shop alone. On his return with the book second accused was sent for and the book was handed over to him. He was asked by Mr. Sloan about it. In Dashera last about ten months ago he had spoken about the present forgery to Mr. Brewin, Assistant Inspector General of Police. He first saw the third accused when Gordhan Gopal brought the book to Tarwalla's shop. At that time the third accused was not in the shop, but at some distance from it.

Witness was shown an envelope of a letter. He said he received a letter in that envelope at Poona before he came to Bombay. It was sent by one Mangal, and in consequence of that he came to Bombay. He came to Bombay frequently. He remained in Bombay for about four or five days at the time he came to forge the signature.

Cross-examined by Mr. Spencer, witness said that he was in the employ of one Ganpatrao Smolker, a corn merchant in Poona. He was arrested for the first time by the police on April 24th, 1901. He had correspondence in Bombay with a man named Mangal Dayaji, a servant of Rustomjee Tarwalla. Whenever he received letters from Mangal Dayaji he came to Bombay. He came to Bombay about five times at the invitation of Mangal. On some occasions he received money for his expenses, which he was paid by the person for whom he worked. The payment was made sometimes in the shop of Tarwalla and sometimes near the shop. The letter produced in court was the only one to him from Mangal in existence. He was invited to Bombay by telegrams also. There were about two telegrams to him of which he had one with him. At the time he was searched by Mr. Brewin that telegram was found with him. It was subsequently handed over to Mr. Sloan, who produced it in the Court.

The telegram was put in. Witness continued that a gentleman living in his neighbourhood named Mangalram translated the telegram to him. He had been corresponding with Mangal Dayaji for the last three or four years. Only one of the letters to him from Mangal was seized by the police. The rest he had destroyed. That letter was received by his mother in his absence and hence it remained undestroyed. His mother was in the court house to-day. He had a talk with her. At the interview with Sanjana in Tarwalla's shop he had come from Poona and went to Tarwalla's shop directly from the railway station. He did not know for what purpose he had come there. When he reached the shop he found Dadabboy, Mangal, Ambaram, and Tarwalla present there. There was none else in the shop. He then began conversing with those persons in the shop. Before Gordhan Gopal came there he was not given to understand for what purpose he had been called. The first time he came to know of it was after the arrival of Sanjana and Gordhan Gopal. Tarwalla and others did not take part in his conversation with Sanjana and Gordhan. He passed that night at Bandora in Tarwalla's house. Whenever he came to Bombay he stayed at Tarawalla's house. Next day Gordhan came with a book containing a signature and another book containing a will. He told him (witness) to sign the name of Hariwallabh, left the books and went away. The signature in the book was a sample for him. He was a clever forger. He then took both the books to Bandora and there forged the signature on the will according to the sample. It was by the process of tracing by means of carbon paper that he forged the signature. The facsimile of the sample was the result of his labour. The sample signature was below an account. He could read Guzarati and he forged every letter of the sample signature. The book contained about three signatures all alike, from which he took one as a sample. While he was engaged in the work of forging between three and four in the afternoon, there was no one in the house of Tarwalla. Tarawalla was at his shop in Pydownie and witness having received the key of his house from him went to Bandora. When he received the key from him he did not tell him that he wanted to go to his house to forge the signature. Whenever he come to Bombay on Mangal's invitation he put up at Tarmalla's in Bandora. His business was a secret, which he considered not fit to be entrusted to Tarwala.

Questioned by the Court witness said, that he became to know Sanjana in about 1897-98, in the Small Causes Court, Poona. He came to Sanjana's house in Bombay at the invitation of his clerk Narotam. Narotam was his school friend and knew him to be a forger—Sanjana wanted to know from him (witness) whether a particular book which was in the Small Couses Court, Poona, was in his hand writing.

The Magistrate remarked that Tarwalla appeared to be cognisant of what was going on at his house, and if it was so, he was an accomplice and ought to have been arrested by the police.

KILLING A WIFE WITH A HAMMER.

Mr. F. C. O. Beaman, Sessions Judge of Poona in June last, convicted Sittaram Bhowani of culpable homicide not amounting to murder and sentenced him to transportation for life. An appeal by the accused from the sentence was heard at the High Court on Thursday before the Hon. Mr. Justice Crowe and the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty.

The accused was charged with having, on the 26th April last, committed murder by causing the death of his wife Girja. As to the facts, they were confined to the confessions of the accused. The latter, in a confession made before a first class magistrate, said that, on the night of the 26th April last, he started to go out when his wife started with the pot to fetch water. When he returned home about 9 p. m., his wife was taking her meals. He spread his bed and lay on it. His wife came after, her meals and mutual bickerings took place between them. Since six months past, his wife had been jawing him in this manner, and the neighbours had caused mischief, and he got angry. He took up a hammer and struck her two blows on the head with it. He then went out of the house and sat down near a temple. Rama Malee and his mother taught his (accused's) wife to do wicked acts; and they used to go out at night for immoral purposes on the pretext of fetching water. His wife was lying down on the bed when he struck her. He afterwards saw blood on the bedding.

The jury, after the Sessions Judge had charged them, unanimously found the prisoner guilty of culpable homicide not amounting to murder. Prisoner was sentenced to transportation for life.

Mr. Justice Crowe in giving the Court's judgment, said: We are of opinion that the circumstances of this case are not such as to warrant the infliction of the extreme penalty provided by law for the offence. The jury found that there was grave and sudden provocation, which reduced the offence to one of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, and the Sessions Judge accepted their verdict. We reduce the sentence to one of rigorous imprisonment for the term of four years.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

THE report of the Committee of the Bombay Gymkhana for the half-year ending 30th June last to be submitted to the General Meeting to be held in the Pavilion on the 25th instant states:—The total number of Members of the Gymkhana is 2,061 of whom 486 were resident on 30th June 1902. 72 new Members have been elected during the past half year, and 7 Members have resigned. 51 temporary Members were elected during the half-year. At the last General Meeting, held on the 17th day of February 1902, the Committee for the year was elected by ballot, the result being as follows, viz:—

The Hon. Mr. Justice L. P. Russell, President.
W. A. Haig Brown, Joint Hon. Secy. and Treasr.
Marshall F. Reid, Joint Hon. Secretary.
W. E. Crum, Hon. Secretary, Boats.
Dr. D. MacDonald Hon. Secretary, Bowls.
J. S. Milne, Hon. Secretary, Cricket.
F. L. Muir, Hon. Secretary Golf.
W. P. Pechey, Hon. Secretary, Lawn Tennis.
D. N. Graham, Hon. Secretary, Polo.
E. L. Sale, Hon. Secretary, Racquets.
H. P. Hebblethwaite, Hon. Secretary, Football and Hockey.
F. C. Macrae, Additional Member.
T. W. Birkett, " "
C. H. S. Bogg, " "
F. A. Prevost, " "

The following changes have taken place in the Committee during the half-year:—"Joint Honorary Secretary and Treasurer—Mr. H. P. Hebblethwaite undertook the duties of Joint Honoraty Secretary and Treasurer, as Mr. W. A. Haig Brown was unable to accept the post. "Joint Honorary Secretary.—Mr. W. A. Haig Brown undertook the duties of Joint Honorary Secretary, vice Mr. Marshall F. Reid, resigned. Boats.—Mr. J. B. Beath undertook the duties of Boats Secretary, vice Mr. W. E. Crum, resigned. Bowls Mr. G. W. Gilchrist undertook the duties of Bowls Secretary, vice Dr. D. MacDonald who has left for England. Lawn Tennis.—Mr. C. E. Durnford undertook the duties of Lawn Tennis Secretary, vice Mr. W. P. Pechey who has left for England. Racquets.—Mr. A. C. W. Fosbery undertook the duties of Racquets Secretary, vice Mr. E. L. Sale, resigned. Football and Hockey.—Mr. P. J. Arnot undertook the duties of Football and Hockey. Secretary, vice Mr. H. P. Hebblethwaite, resigned Additional Member.—Mr. A. Muirhead accepted the invitation of the Committee to join as an Additional Member in room of Mr. F. A. Prevost who has left for England.

Cricket.—An attempt was made to have regular cricket during the cold-weather months. Three matches were arranged, but one fell through. The two Club matches proved that December and January are excellent cricketing months, and it is a pity business prevents cricketers taking advantage of the cool weather to play the game. Besides the Club matches, several scratch matches among the Naval and Military Members were also played. The new matting pitch gave entire satisfaction.

Polo continues fairly well supported, there being 17 playing Members, outside the Services, and including four new players. The Open Tournament has been fixed for 20th October, and it is intended, if possible, to send a team to Poona to compete in the Junior Tournament in September.

Racquets.—The Court was fairly well attended, there being an average of 24 players per month. The annual Single Tournament was held during February for which there were 4 entries. The Cup was won by Captain J. G. Greig. A Tournament for Professional Markers was also held during February, for which there were 14 entries from all parts of India, the winner receiving Rs. 200 and the runner up Rs. 50. The Tournament was won by Jamsetji Merwanji, the Club marker, the runner up being Jehangirji Merwanji. A new roof net was provided in January. The usual monsoon repairs to the roof were carried out during May.

Lawn Tennis.—The re-laying of Tennis Courts was completed before the Tennis Season began, and all the courts have been in good order, although it is a pity there was not more rain at the end of the last monsoon to settle them. The Marryat Cup was won by Captain J. G. Greig, the West of India Singles by Mr. F. J. Marshall, and Doubles by Messrs. H. Cheetham and A. C. Rumboll. Mr. J. S. Milne won the Handicap Singles and Messrs. H. Cheetham and A. A. Economo the Handicap Doubles. The season has been very successful.

Boats—Are all in excellent condition, and now that the rains have set in we hope to see them used more than they have been during the past six months.

Golf.—The interest in Golf has been maintained during the half-year, and a large number of members continue to play the game under somewhat adverse conditions. Yet another green has been taken from us recently, and the course has, in consequence, had to be completely changed. Some small consolation may be found in the fact that the course cannot well be further curtailed as we now play on the two public maidens only, which, it is sincerely hoped, will never be built over. The competitions ended in March, and thereafter some interesting team matches were played. During the half-year Mr. Fisher won the Forty-Twa and St. George's Medals, Mr. Osborne Marshall the Black Heath Medal, and Mr. Aitken the Golfer's Cup. Dr. MacDonald, for many years Captain and one that always took the liveliest interest in the game, resigned in April on his retirement from the country. A pleasant evening was passed at a farewell dinner given to him by the Golfers. Mr. Stiven has been elected Captain in his place.

Football.—Practice games started in June under both codes, and players are turning out well. Under Association rules there is a decided attraction in the shape of a league open to all Bombay Teams, for which the Gymkhana have entered and are doing fairly well to date. As regards Rugby we have only one club in the R. A. to play against; but keen and even games are resulting, which is much better than the runaway matches of last year. The Annual Rugby Tournament is fixed for the week ending October 4th.

Hockey.—Practice games were started in April. Thirteen teams competed in the Aga Khan Tournament, which resulted in a win for the Shropshire Regiment from Poona. The match that excited most interest was between the Shropshires and Cathedral Old Boys in the third round. The Gymkhana were unfortunate in being drawn against such a good team as the Royal Scots in first round by whom they were defeated.

Bowls.—Continue more popular than ever. Two competitions, for which there were many entries, took place, the first being won by Dr. MacDonald and Mr. F. W. Hanson and the other by Mr. C. M. Gray.

SUPERSTITION AND MURDER.

A CURIOUS case illustrating village superstitions recently came before the Sessions Judge, Lahore. The accused, Kamil, was charged with the murder of one Ali Muhammad whose full confidence he had obtained by pretending to teach him spells and magic.—Evidence was produced to show that on one occasion the accused caused fire to fall down from the branches of a tree, and on another occasion, the accused, in company of Ali Muhammad, asked a witness for some dry pipal wood, which Ali Muhammad explained was for the purpose of raising the spirits of the dead (masan jagana). On the evening preceding the murder, the eve of the Bakra Id., the following events were proved to have occurred. The accused and Ali Muhammad were seen whispering together and were asked what they were talking about. Kamil first told the witness to fetch a tind (earthenware pot) from the well, and then demanded a kujja (small earthenware pot) and some mauli thread. This thread is a variegated cotton thread in the present instance pink and white, which Dr. H. M. Clark in his Punjabi Dictionary informs us is used by women to tie their hair, and both by Muhammadans and Hindus at marriages and other joyful occasions. He adds "it is also considered efficacious for keeping away evil spirits." The accused then in the presence of witnesses tied bits of the "mauli" thread round the "tind" and "kulli" and also round the head of a takua or toy hatchet which he had brought with him, and then took Ali Muhammad out into the night saying that he was going to teach him some spells. The next morning the body of Ali Muhammad was found in the Sansis' graveyard near the Hindus' burning place, with pieces of "mauli" thread tied round the right wrist and right anklet and also close by the "tind, kulli" and "takua" still bearing the pieces of "mauli" thread which had been tied on them. The medical evidence proved that the boy had been strangled. The learned Sessions Judge while sentencing the accused to the death penalty, remarked that the accused "is ignorant and superstitious, and probably was fully under the impression that the death would be put down to supernatural causes." The assessors, two of whom were zaildars, and the third a lambardar, found the accused guilty of murder, but neither the police sergeant who investigated the case, nor any of the witnesses was able to explain the significance of the articles used and the supposed supernatural effect of the use of "mauli" thread.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly-whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in parts of Honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale depot 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE UNIVERSITIES COMMISSION.

A COMPREHENSIVE REPORT.

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATION.

THE report of the Indian Universities Commission runs to 93 pages of print. It begins with a brief history of Universities in British India, and then proceeds to make recommendations filling 50 pages, and embracing more then sixty different subjects, all fully argued. A summary of the recommendations then follows compressed into 15 pages, and the report concludes with a note of dissent by Mr. Justice Banerjee. Two short appendices give a least of witnesses examined by the Commission and a list of the Colleges and Institution visited.

The following is a condensation of the more important recommendations:—(1.) The legal powers of the older Universities should be enlarged, so that, instead of being restricted to holding examinations all Universities should be recognised as teaching bodies. Teaching should be left in the main to the Colleges, but the Universities may make better provision for advanced courses, appoint their own lecturers, establish libraries and laboratories, and see that residential quarters are provided for students coming from afar. (2) Each University should have a definite geographical sphere of influence. The Central Provinces and Central India should be assigned to Allahabad; Ceylon to Madras. (3) No new University should be created until the changes now proposed in the existing Universities have been tested by experience. (This applies to the proposals to create new Universities at Bangalore, Trichinopoly, Trivandrum, Nagpur, Rangoon, and Aligarh.) (4.) The Senate should be reappointed, and should not exceed 100 members in Calcutta, Bombay and Madras, and should not exceed 60 in Allahabad and Lahore. Fellows should be assigned to particular Faculties. All existing rights to elect Fellows should be confirmed by Statue. The list of "ex-officio Fellows requires revision, and the Director of Public Instruction should be added to the list. Appointments and elections to the Senate should be for five years, with power to remove those who neglect their duties. Existing Fellows not reappointed when the Senate is reconstituted should retain the honorary distinction of Fellowship for life. No Fellowship should be conferred merely as a compliment, but honorary Fellowships may be so conferred (5) There should be no more than five Faculties, Arts, Science, Law, Medicine, and Engineering. It is unnecessary to establish a Faculty of Teaching, which may come under the Faculty of Arts, or to establish a Faculty of Agriculture, which may come under Science. It is undesireable to establish a Faculty of Oriental Larning without English; even candidates for Oriental titles should know English. It is not necessary to establish a Faculty of Commerce; the growing demand for commercial instruction can be met otherwise. Neither is it expedient to create a Faculty of Theology.

UNIVERSITY CONSTITUTION.

(6) Senates should appoint Boards of studies. (7.) The Syndicate should consist of not less than 9, and not more than 15 Syndics, elected by the Senate. There should be no "ex-officio" Syndics except the director of Public Instruction, who should be Vice-Chairman. The Syndicate should be recognised by law as the executive authority of the Senate, and some of its powers should be exercised independently of the Senate. (8.) The Registrar should be a whole-time officer appointed by the Senate. (9) New affiliation rules should be framed for each University. Before a College is affiliated the Director of Public Instruction should report why the new institution requires affiliation, and what are the guarantees for its financial stability. No College once admitted should be allowed to fall below the affiliation standard. (10) Each College should have a proper governing body and should not be dependent on the caprice of an individual. (11) Students must reside either with their parents, or guardians, or in quarters approved by the University. (12) Affiliation should be granted to Colleges not in general terms but with reference to the subjects they are qualified to teach. (13) Fees should not be so high as to check the spread of education, or so low as to tempt poor boy unfit for higher education. State Scholarships would provide openings for really deserving poor boys. The Syndicate should prescribe the minimum fees for affiliated Colleges; but philanthropic Colleges designed to bring higher education within the reach of even the poorest classes may be granted certain exemptions (14) No new Second Grade College should be affiliated. Such institutions, if they cannot rise to be First Grade Colleges should relapse into High Schools. (15) The University should recognise no school not recognised by the Education Department, excepting well conducted schools in adjoining Native States.

TEACHING.

This ends the Commissions recommendations concerning the constitution of Universities and affiliated Colleges. The next paragraphs relate to teaching (16) The use of keys which present skeletons of text-book, prepared for easy committal to memory, should be discouraged. (17) No text-books in English should be prescribed, but the text-books to be read should be so long as to exclude the possibility of all of them being committed to memory. Books criticising literary works which students have not read should be excluded. Anglo-Saxon should be excluded; science students should be exempt from the test in English. The English course for the M A. Degree should be combined with a modern vernacular or a classical language. (18) Latin should be compulsory for medical students. (19) An Oriental Classical language should be compulsory for the B. A. (20) Scholarly knowledge of a Vernacular should be encouraged for the M. A. The Oriental side of the Punjab University should be maintained, but English should be made compulsory as a second language. The Oriental College should be subject to the ordinary rules of affiliation. The example set by the Punjab University in establishing an Oriental side should not be followed by other Universities at present. (21) French should not be accepted as an alternative for a classical language, except for girls (22) Philosophy cannot be included in the Matriculation classes, but should be compulsory in the Arts courses. (23) Mathematics should be compulsory in the Matriculation and Intermediate courses, and optional in the higher courses of Art and Science. (24) History should not be included in the Intermediate course, but should be optional for the B. A. and M A courses. Students should be encouraged to investigate in a scientific manner the economic problems of India. (25) Students should not be required to pass in science before entering on the University course. Instruction should include practical experimental work, and in examinations for the B. Sc. the practical examinations should be passed independently of the written examinations, and should have a separate minimum of marks. The degree of M. Sc. should require specialisation in one of the subjects included in the B. Sc. course. The degree of D. Sc. should require original research. (26) The study of law should be postponed until the student has finished with arts or science Roman law should not be compulsory. The question of creating, maintaining, or improving a Central School of Law should be taken up immediately at each University. (27) The system under which the teaching of Medicine is centralised should be maintained. The equipment of medical colleges should be improved. A medical college should be established in the United Provinces; each University should provided for a scientific course to precede the medical course. A diploma of Sanitary Science should be established as soon as practicable. (28) The University should not itself undertake instruction in Engineering, but should take care to equalise the standards with those of other Universities. Further provision is needed for instruction in Mining and Electrical Engineering. All training should be thoroughly practical. (29) The Universities should encourage agricultural studies, and should consider the desirability of granting diplomas for proficiency in the theoretical and scientific as opposed to the pratical side. (30) Studies useful for commercial pursuits should be encouraged. (31) The Universities should promote the training of all classes of teachers in the theory and practice of teaching, and examination should be held for the grant of licences to teachers.

EXAMINATIONS.

The foregoing paragraphs dispose of the Commission's recommendations regarding teaching. The following paragraphs relate to examinations:—(32) The previous examination at Bombay University should be abolished; the standard of the Matriculation examination should be raised and Colleges should not be permitted to matriculate students at their own discretion. A candidate for Matriculation should be not less than fifteen years old, and no candidate should be allowed to appear for Matriculation more than three times. (33) Every private candidate for Matriculation should be required to obtain a certificate from the local Education Department Inspector. No private student should be admitted to the higher examinations. (34) The conduct of the School Final Examination should be regarded as outside the function of the University. It will be a great benefit to the Universities if Government will not accept the Matriculation examination as a test for any post in the Government Service. The School Final Examination ought to be sufficient evidence of fitness to enter the University. Failing this, the Matriculation Examination should be merely in additional subjects not included in the School Final Examinations.

(35) Matriculation candidates should be examined in English, a classical language, mathematics, history, and geography. (36) There should be no separate Honours Examination for the Bachelors Degree. The M. A. should be regarded as the Honours Examination. (37) The Universities should recognise one another's examinations antecedent to the examination for M. A. or the corresponding degrees in other Faculties. (38) The character of the examination papers should be modified to discourage cramming. (39) Care should be taken in framing the programme of an examination to see that the subjects are not so numerous as to lay an undue burden on the minds of the candidates. If this precaution be observed, examination by compartments will be unnecessary and undesirable. (40) The final recommendation of the Commission is to the effect that the improvements indicated in the foregoing proposals cannot be carried out unless the financial position of the Universities is considerably strengthened, either by higher fees, increased Government grant, or otherwise.

The Commission concludes its report as follows: "We shall perhaps be told that in attemping to indicate how the standard may be raised we have framed proposals whichmay result in the withdrawal of some opportunities now offered to students in India. Under the system we advocate, the expense of College education will in many cases be increased, and it may be argued that the measures which we propose will have the incidental effect of narrowing the popular basis of higher education. To this argument we reply that in all matters relating to higher education, efficiency must be the first and paramount consideration. It is better for India that a comparatively small number of young men should receive a sound and liberal education than that a large number should be passed through an inadequate course of instruction leading to a depreciated degree"

A NOTE OF DISSENT.

Mr. Justice Banerjee's note of dissent, which runs to 13 pages, urges: (1) That the proposed reorganisation of the Senate and Syndicate, while designed to obviate certain objections, raises many new objections. (2) That the Syndicate ought not to be allowed to disaffiliate Colleges without right of appeal to the Senate. (3.) That the Universities should not interfere with the fees charged by the Colleges. (4) That it will be injurious to the true interests of education to aim a death-blow as proposed at Second Grade Colleges. (5) That the recognition of a school by the University ought not to depend on the recognition of the School by the director of Public Instruction. (6) That it would be better to prescribe a new and improved set of text books in English, rather than to abolish text-books altogether. (7) That if law teaching be centralised, one college in which the income from the law Department helps the Arts Department, will suffer. (8) That if either the School Final Examination or the Matriculation has to be sacrificed, it would be better to part with the School Final. (9) That teachers ought not to be allowed to set examination-papers in subjects which they teach. Mr. Justice Banarjee explains the broad meaning of his Note of dissent in the following way. My learned colleagues aimed exclusively at raising the standard of University Education and College discipline, and some of measures of reform they advocated for the attainment of that exclusive object naturally enough tend to place education under the control of Government and small bodies of experts, and to reduce the control of what is known as the popular element' to repress imperfectly equipped colleges and schools, to deter students of average ability and humble means from the pursuit of knowledge, and, in short, to sacrifice surface in order to secure height. While yielding to none in my appreciation of the necessity for raising the 'standard of education and discipline, I venture to think the solution arrived at is only a partial solution of the problem, and that we should aim, not only at raising the height but also at broadening the base of our educational fabric, and where I have differed from my learned colleagues, I have done so mainly with a view to see that our educational system is so adjusted that while the gifted few shall receive the highest training, the bulk of the less gifted, but earnest seekers after knowledge, may have every facility afforded to them for deriving the benefits of high education.

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HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

THE Orange Anniversary of July 12 has been a fateful day on three occasions for the late Mr. William Johnston. In 1868 Mr. Johnston, who had been since 1848 a member of the Orange Institution, was imprisoned for two months for taking part in an Orange procession in Bangor, county Down, on July 12 in the previous year. In 1885 Mr. Johnston was dismissed by the Irish Government from the post of Inspector of Fisheries for the delivery of a public speech in which he denounced the "errors of the Church of Rome", and invited the Irish Protestant clergy to do the like on July 12; and yesterday he died of pneumonia, the result of a cold contracted at an Orange demonstration at Ballynahinch on Saturday last, July 12.

The scene of the latest Alpine accident is the Sentis, where a young man has fallen over a precipice on his way down after a successful ascent. The mountain itself has no particular claim to distinction except that it is the only snow mountain in the little Canton of Appenzell. Its height is only 8,215 feet. There is an inn within a short distance of the top, and a meteorological station on the summit. Moreover, on the side of Weissbad, whence the ascent is ordinarily made, there is a path to the top, protected in all perilous places by a wire rope. The unhappy victim of the accident, however, had left the path, and was gathering edelweiss on the slopes when he slipped.

Lord Halsbury, who became Lord Chancellor when Lord Salisbury formed his first Administration, continues, at the age of seventy-six, to occupy the Woolsack, and Lord Ashbourne has been Lord Chancellor of Ireland for an equally long period. The "Law Journal" points out that the office of Attorney-General has had but two occupants while Lord Salisbury has been Premier—Lord Alverstone and Sir Robert Finlay—and the office of Solicitor-General only four—Sir John Gorst, Sir Edward Clarke, Sir Robert Finlay, and Sir Edward Carson. The "personnel" of the Bench, on the other hand, has been almost entirely changed, Mr. Justice Wills being the only judge who occupied his present position before Lord Salisbury went into office in 1885.

It is now quite definitely settled that Mr. Beerbohm Tree will make "The Eternal City," which Mr. Hall Caine has dramatised for him, his autumn production at Her Majesty's Theatre. Mr. Caine came over from Greeba Castle last week to discuss the production with Mr. Tree, and both afterwards left for the continent. The scenery is to be very elaborate, and the stage pictures of Rome are engaging the attention of the author, who has some expert knowledge of these things. Beyond the fact that Mr. Tree will, of course, play the part of the wily Bonelli nothing has been arranged about the cast, but two very able actors are considering Mr. Tree's invitation to fill the characters of Rossi and the Pope. "The Eternal City" will first see the footlights in England about the end of next September.

There are a number of anecdotes in "The Reminiscences of Frederick Goodall," just published by Walter Scott. One refers to Sir David Wilkie: On one of the touching days at the Royal Academy Stanfield asked Wilkie what his picture wanted. "Weel," said Wilkie, "it wants dirrt; it's ower clean." It is not often that two distinguished artists are thus concerned in the manufacture of "old masters"! This, concerning Wilkie and the Duke of Wellington, has been told before: Wilkie's masterpiece, "The Chelsea Pensioners," was commissioned by the Duke of Wellington, and occupied the artist many years. When the picture was finished the Duke sent for Sir David, intending to pay him. His Grace was counting out very carefully the notes and sovereigns to make up the 1,200 guineas which Wilkie was to receive. Sir David said, "your grace, it would save you much trouble if you would write me a cheque." "What!" retorted the Duke, "let Coutts' clerks know what a damned fool I have been to spend 1,200 guineas on a picture?" A thoroughly Wellingtonian touch!

A European heron recently flew on board the steamship Glencartney when the vessel was about 205 miles south-west of Cape Comorin, the southern extremity of India. The bird did not appear exhausted, although it could not have rested since it left the land. There is no migration route near this place, so it must have been forced seaward while feeding or flying along the shore. The bird was caught, and, after one wing was clipped, made itself perfectly at home on board ship. It fell overboard twice, but kept afloat until rescued by a boat's crew. Finally the bird, in fine condition, reached New York, and is now at home in the Zoological Park there.

Apropos of a case in the police-court recently, a contemporary tells the story of a cautious Orangeman of Belfast. The magistrates there had announced that they would inflict a fine of forty shilling on any person expressing in public too warm a regard for the future state of any political antagonist. A policeman subsequently came upon an Orangeman lying in dignified ease in the gutter, and muttering "To——," "To——," Apparently he could get no further than the name of the destination to which he desired to consign somebody or something, so the constable, with "a case" in view, endeavoured to help him out. "To where? with whom?" he inquired, bending over the Orangeman. But the Northern caution asserted itself.

An Indian writes to the "Westminster Gazette" concerning the use of the word "native.' Here in England (he says) the word "native," used to signify an Indian, is decidedly an insult. In not very cultured society I hear my countrymen not infrequently alluded to as "natives." I merely smile my Oriental smile, which is only knowingly blander than that bland mistake of bad ethical breeding. Some of these Englishmen are really so kind and affable that I have not the heart to correct the error in the gentlest possible manner. Others, though seemingly kind, used the word purposely, and would stick to it in spite of a whole world's protestation.

Equally absurd (the correspondent goes on to say) is the use of the word "baboo" in India by Anglo-Indians: The word itself is neither bad nor objectionable. On the contrary, it is highly complimentary to the person to whom it is generally applied. "Baboo" is a title of high dignity which the Mohammedan Kings of India used to bestow upon worthy Hindus in the days of Mohammedan rule. It was then equivalent to the title of an English knight, or, say, a county squire. By-and-by this title of Baboo became the title of every gentleman in Hindustan, especially in Bengal, and soon afterwards the property of anybody who chose to wear it himself or gave it to anybody else, just as every Smith or Brown in England is now "Mr," or "Esquire," whatever his social position. But the Anglo-Indian's way of using it (he adds) is "funny" in the extreme. In his wrath he abuses the educated Bengalee best by calling him a "baboo." Punjabee or Madrasee, Hindustani or Bengalee, they are all baboos.

The sketches of the life of the Chancellor of the Exchequer mention, of course, Sir M. Hicks Beach's entrance into the House of Commons as member for East Gloucestershire in 1864. His father represented the same constituency before him, and among the election lore still in the possession of old politicians in those parts is a copy of the "Thanks" card, giving an analysis of the poll of January 12, 1854, when the older Sir Michael was returned after a memorable contest against Mr. Holland, a well-known local Liberal of that day. The Tory candidate had a majority of 1,019 votes, the poll being: Beach, 3,363; Holland, 2,344. The present Chancellor of the Exchequer was never put to the trouble of a contest in East Gloucestershire in the twenty-one years he represented hill and dale; but when the franchise was extended to the counties in 1885 he preferred to take a borough constituency, and has since sat for Bristol West, which includes fashionable Clifton.

The democratic and law-abiding Swiss have been stirred to bitter wrath by the rapidity with which motor-cars career along their roads in defiance of the regulations. The methods decreed for the suppression of the nuisance certainly seem drastic. In more than one canton formal instructions have been given to the police that when a motorist does not slow down and submit to be arrested, the next police-station along his route shall be warned by telephone, and obstacles shall be placed in the road to arrest his progress. The directions add that the obstacles shall be of such a nature as to do him as little damage as possible, though it is difficult to imagine what kind of barrier will fulfil this kindly purpose in the case of a "chauffeur" doing his thirty miles an hour.

At the advanced age of seventy-six, after a long and serious illness, the venerable Apostle of the New Hebrides, Dr. John G. Paton, has been so far restored to health as to return to his work on the Island of Aniwa. The enthusiastic welcome given to him by the natives revealed how deeply Dr. Paton was beloved by them all. Dr. David Crombie, who accompanied Dr. Paton from Sydney, in a recent letter (says the British Weekly) writes that, on leaving Aniwa when he caught the last glimpse of the venerable missionary he was seated on the trunk of a tree, with the natives gathered round him, listening as he preached.

NAVAL AND MILITARY NOTES.

Lord Kitchener's address to the troops, in bidding the army in South Africa farewell, will form a valuable record for the future historian of the campaign as a refutation of all the scandalous and malicious calumnies which were given expression and currency to amongst disloyal Englishmen at home against the troops and their commander during the most trying and anxious period of the struggle. As pointed out in this address, that period offered few opportunities for decisive engagement which serve to keep up the spirit of an army and add brilliance and interest to its operations. There was no "glamour of glory" about rough-and-ready everyday work, which required unceasing exertion in the conquering of hardships and difficulties, but it is gratifying to the nation to learn that under these trying circumstances there was never the smallest sign of slackness or impatience, and that in the opinion of their commander the conduct of the troops was beyond all praise. To quote his own words; "It seems to Lord Kitchener that the qualities of endurance and resolution they have displayed are much more valuable to a commander than any dashing or short-lived effort, whereby some hard-fought actions may be won in a campaign of ordinary duration". It may be that some critics will draw from these words an idea that some hint or allusion outside their plain reading may be meant; we are content to regard them as the enunciation of a simple and sound military truth. The "victory of endurance born" may not be embalmed in the poet's verse, or made famous by the painter's skill, but in the world's history it has often been that which has been the most worthy of record. Let this be remembered, as Lord Kitohener evidently desires it to be, in judging of the work done by the troops to whom he has addressed his farewell order.

The French Service papers are jubilant over a remarkable performance of the battleship Gaulois, which has recently made a passage to America and back, as representing France at the fetes connected with the inauguration of the statue of Rochambeau. The Gaulois is a vessel of 11,200 tons, heavily plated and armed, with engines working up to 14,500 horse-power, and is more than four years old. After coaling at the Azores, she crossed the Atlantic at 14 knots, and was met at the entrance of Chesapeake Bay by an American Squadron under Admiral Higginson. "What speed would you prefer"? asked the American admiral. "Whatever you please", replied Admiral Fournier, and off went the Gaulois at 18 knots. But she soon had to take off a knot or two in deference to an American signal that their cruisers could not go the pace. On the return voyage it is recorded that "without a halt, without giving any attention to the machinery, the Gaulois returned from Boston to Lisbon at a mean speed of 14·7 knots, and from Gibraltar to Toulon at 15 knots". And it is noted also that this passage was made with inferior American coal, and in a heavy sea. "Never in this world", says Le Yacht, "has a battleship kept up such a rate of speed for nine consecutive days". It may be added that this record-breaking battleship was built at Brest, and her engines were supplied by the Societe des Ateliers et Chantiers ed la Loire.

It is a truism to say that every warship is a compromise, and that every advantage gained is counterpoised by something lost. There are classes of vessels in which we may definitely say that speed is of primary importance, but, in regard to larger ships, like battleships and even heavily armoured cruisers, it is still a point of dispute as to where the line should be drawn between the elements of speed and those which go to the constitution of offensive and defensive power. The question is agitated in every country, and in each navy we see efforts made, while sacrificing nothing in armament, to secure, if possible, some little accession of speed. The French hope that their new battleships will steam at eighteen knots with natural draught, and M. Bertin is so eminent a constructor that we are not disposed to question the estimate he sets upon the ships he has designed. He proposes, moreover, to give them a steaming range of 4,000 miles at ten knots. . . . The subject of speed thus raised is treated in Le Yacht with a very clear grasp of the conditions by M. Clorasc. Obviously, as he says, the speed to be given to a vessel depends primarily upon the conception help of the essentials and character of naval war. If commercial war is intended, speed will take predominance, and there are classes of vessels in which, as in torpedo boats, much may be sacrificed to speed.

Although countless inventions and improvements have in many ways altered the conditions of modern warfare, it still remains a fact that good shooting and good riding constitute, as heretofore, the main attributes essential to a soldier. Mounted infantry must be the preponderating arm of every fighting force. The Boers made us feel this during the late war, proving, what a few men, well mounted and well trained, can achieve against tremendous odds. The chief mounted infantry in the Russian army consists of Cossacks. Already in 1812 Napoleon learnt the effectiveness of these latter, the retreat of his well-trained, well-drilled battalions being harassed and cut up at every turn by the irregular, rough-mounted, and also ubiquitous Cossack. The Russian military authorities have not failed to take an object-lesson from our late war, and they are at present engaged in testing in a practical manner the efficiency of their mounted infantry. Colonel Baskakov, the Inspector of the Nicholas Academy and Headquarter Staff, and in command of the 28th Regiment at the Southern Manœuvres, has wished to illustrate the paramount importance of cultivating endurance and fleetness in man and horse. He therefore recently accomplished the journey from Petersburg to Odessa on horseback, with eminently satisfactory results. It took him some twelve days altogether. The whole distance of 1,716 versts from Petersburg to Odessa was performed with an average of 143 versts or over ninety three miles per day. One of the horses employed was of English, the other of Arab, breed, and both rider and animals reached their destination in good form and condition.

A pamphlet of over forty pages, containing detailed instructions as to the method by which the work of demobilisation is to be carried out has been issued by the War Office on Thursday night. The directions apply to Regulars, Militia, Yeomanry, and Volunteers and include clauses respecting the re-engagement to serve with the colours of men who would otherwise pass into the Reserve, and also as to furloughs and gratuities. The appendices contain forms which are to be filled up by commanding officers, notifying to employers the return to civil life of the men whose situations they had promised to keep open. Considerable attention is given to the question of the employment of discharged soldiers, and there is a reproduction of the circular memorandum addressed to general officers commanding districts on August 8, 1900, on the subject.

Sir William Allan will scarcely find in the report of the Boiler Committee, issued this week, subject for congratulation. The committee practically endorsed the opinion expressed in their interim report, which was issued in February of last year, fortified by the twelve months' experience which they have since gained after much careful investigation. They hold to the opinion "that the advantages of water-tube boilers for naval purposes are so great, chiefly from a military point of view, that, providing a satisfactory type of water-tube boiler be adopted, it would be more suitable for use in his Majesty's Navy than the cylindrical type of boiler". The members of the committee are unanimous in this expression of opinion, although Mr. John List, the superintending engineer of the Castle Line, adds a supplementary report of his own, explantory of some of the many technical points dealt with in the report.

But although the committee are thus solid in their expression of the need for a water-tube boiler, they admit that, after all the trials which have been made, these are insufficient to enable them to say what kind of boiler can be "authoritatively recommended as standard boiler for use in H. M.'s Navy". The report deals exhaustively with the advantages and the disadvantages of the Belleville type of water-tube boiler, but the committee are still of opinion that the former are more than counterbalanced by the latter, and that therefore it is undesirable to fit any more of this type in the Navy. Thirty-six types of water-tube boilers have been under consideration by the committee, and several of these are in use in small vessels, and are found to be satisfactory for that purpose; but as regards suitability for use in large vessels the committee still consider the Niclausse, Babcock and Wilcox, Durr, and Yarrow large tube to be the most worthy of attention. They mention four others as possibly suitable for large ships These are the Weir, Stirling, Thorny-croft-Marshall, and Thorny-croft-Schulz. But it is not recommended that a trial should be made with these at present, the committee merely suggesting that their development for marine purposes should be carefully watched.

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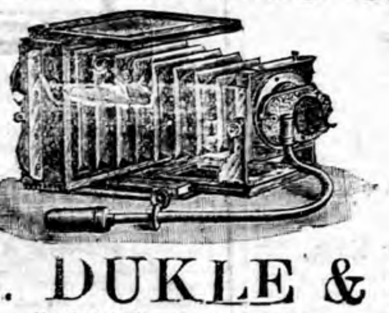
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Incontestably proved by Forty Years' Medical Experience to be
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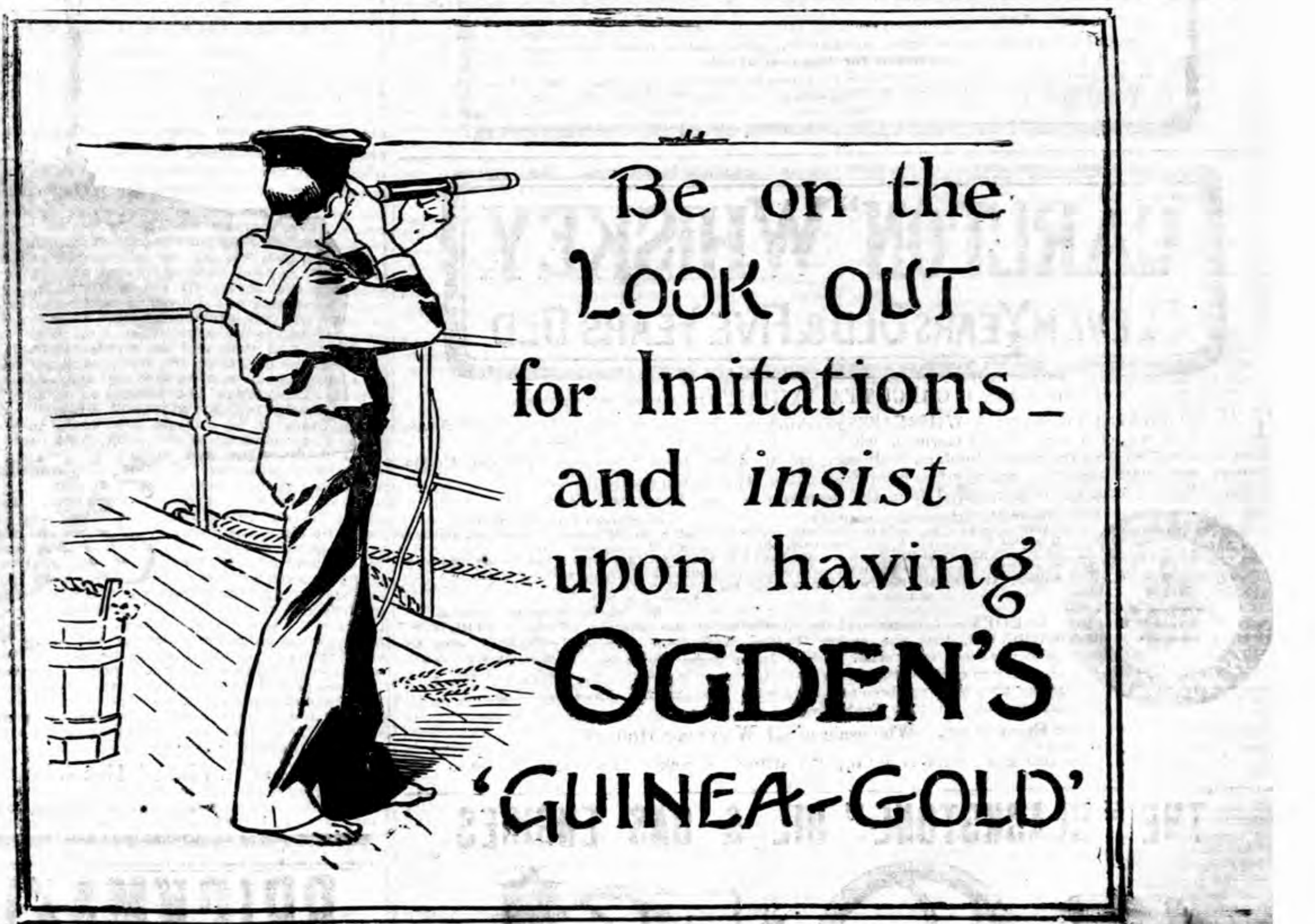
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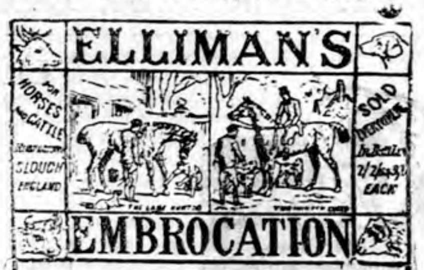

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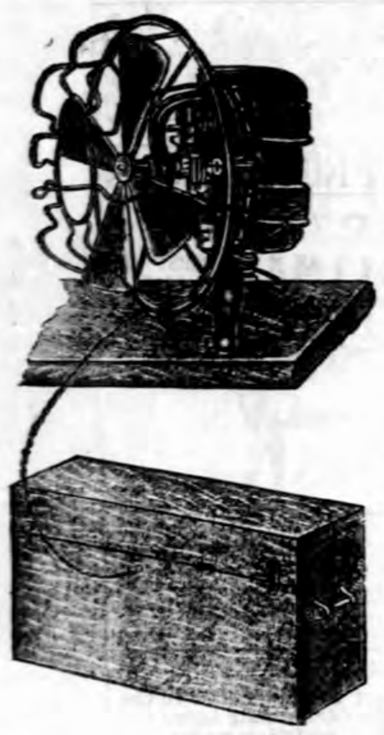

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GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your enquiry as to whether the Whiskey you are supplying to this Club is approved by the Members, the best answer I can give is that the consumption of this Whiskey in the Club has GREATLY INCREASED since it has been supplied by your firm. There can be no doubt whatever about the Whiskey being MOST EXCELLENT. It is Old and Soft, and I may safely say that it is much approved by the Members

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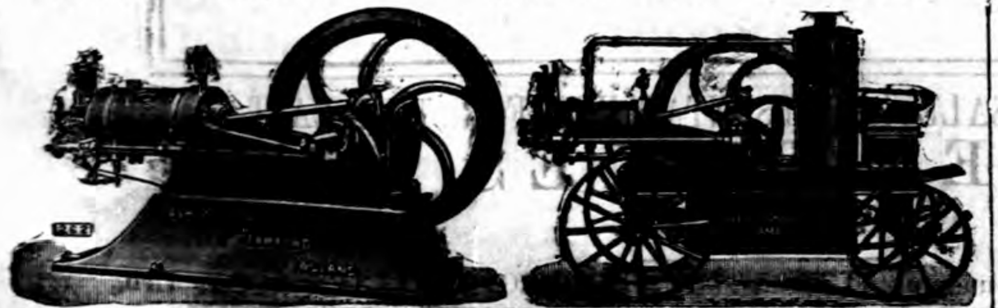

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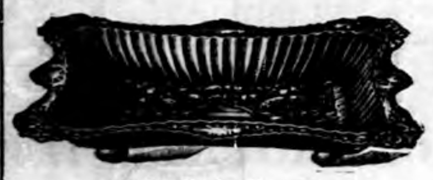
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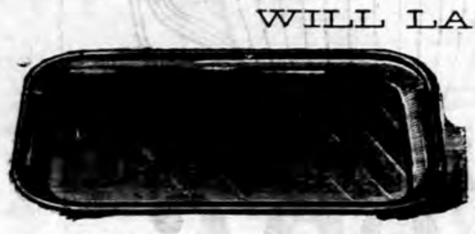
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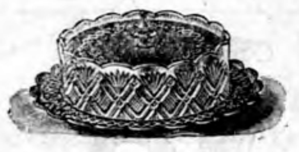
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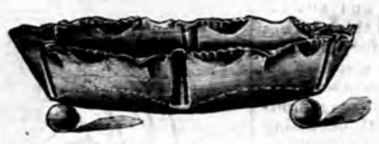
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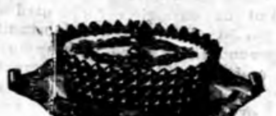
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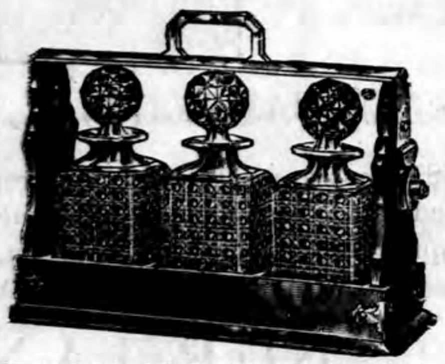
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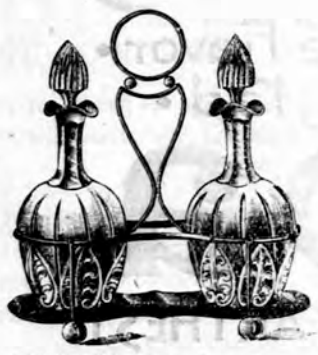
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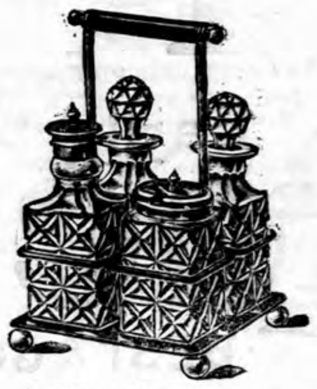
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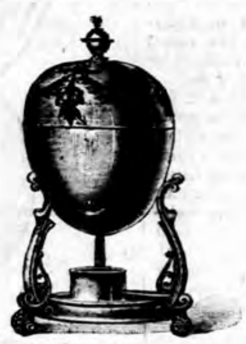
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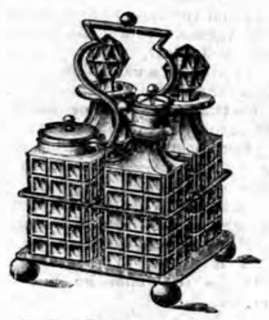
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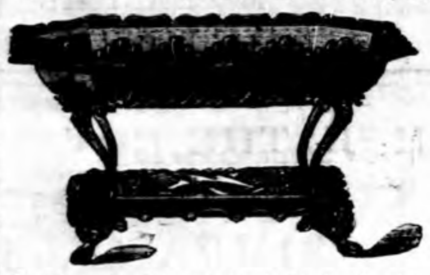
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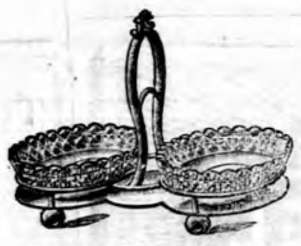
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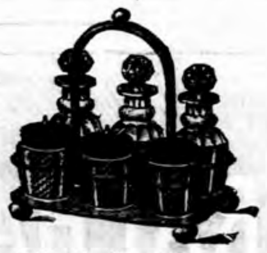
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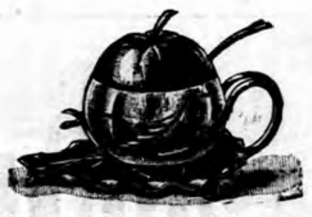
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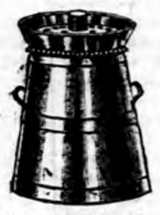
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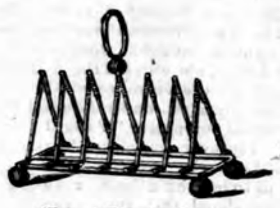
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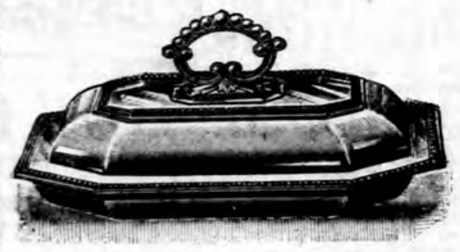
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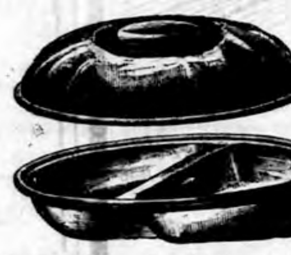
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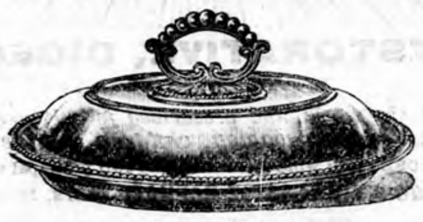
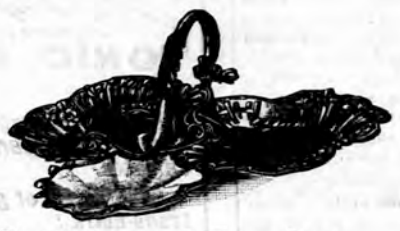

11 inch Entree Dish, Rs. 40.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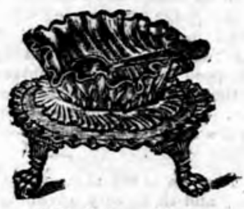
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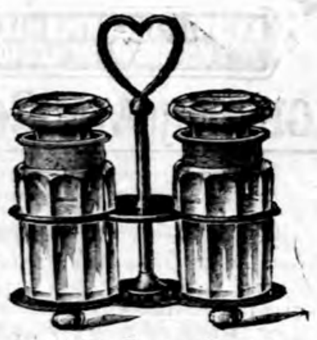
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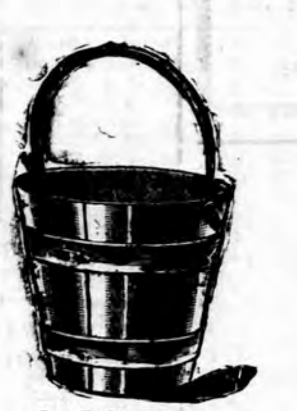
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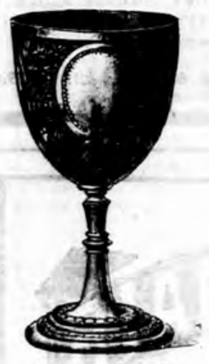
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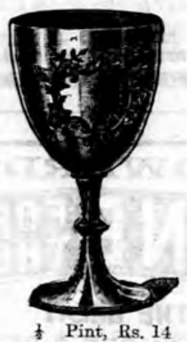
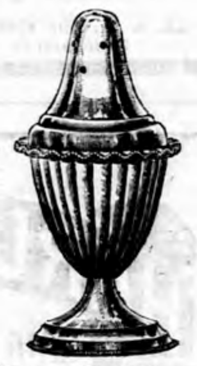
1 " " 29
1½ " " 38


½ Pint, Rs. 14
¾ " " 18
1 " " 21
1½ " " 29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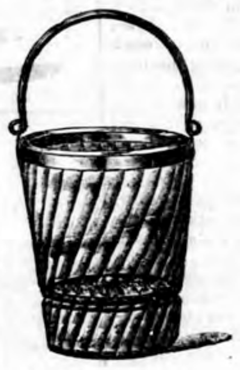
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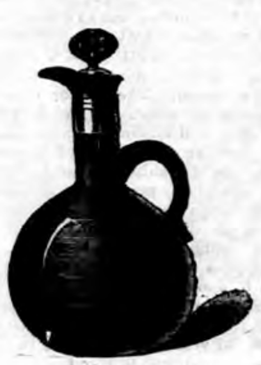
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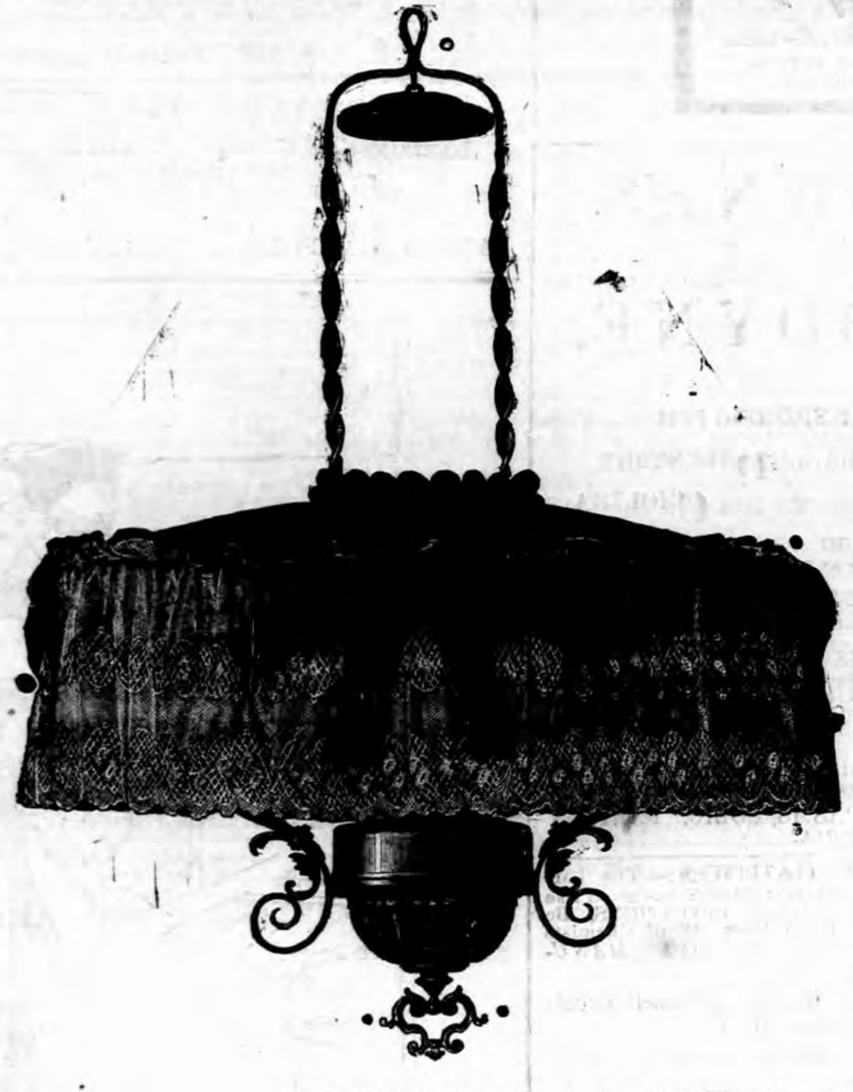

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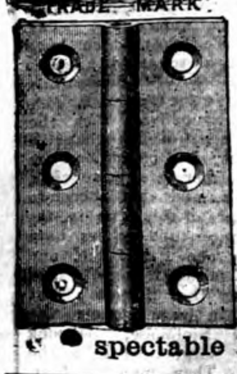

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AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co.: 30, Cornhill, E. C.; Messrs. D. J. KEYMER & Co.: 1, Whitefriars Street London, E. C.; Messrs. WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co., 66, Fenchurch Street, London, E. C.—Paris: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA Messrs. THACKER SPINK & Co.